The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,186—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7942	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

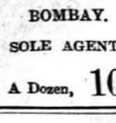
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belicn	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	3295	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,988	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,304	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	1851	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	907-8	998	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	500	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.;
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone, Circlnk 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"BANCOORA," ....2,917 tons ...to Sail about 1st March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 18th Feb., 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2884	Pohbenz	4th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 18th Feb., 1901.

A LUXURIOUS
SHAVE—
"FLEUR DE LYS"
SHAVING
STICKS. IN
ELEGANT
IVORINE
CASES.

The Soap forms a lasting creamy lather and the case is a neat ornament for the dressing table. Rs. 1-4 each.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

HAVE JUST ISSUED a REVISED EDITION of their WINE AND STORE CATALOGUE, containing a complete List of their Stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, WINES, TOBACCOS, etc. A Special Feature of the new List is the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE which has been made, and which, taking into consideration the well known Superiority of the Goods imported by TREACHER and Co., will leave no doubt of the Great Advantages they are able to offer to the Public.

Notwithstanding the Reduction in Price NO DIFFERENCE will be made in the quality of the Goods which will continue to be the

BEST PROCURABLE.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?
OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE
CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RECOMMENDED TO
FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS
AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MANY unscrupulous firms here and elsewhere import Cigarettes from Aden and OUT OF EGYPT OF A DECIDEDLY INFERIOR QUALITY and call them EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they are really from Egypt. The word EGYPTIAN is a misnomer.

Egypt does not produce any Tobacco, but all the tobacco is imported there from Turkey, the Cigarettes only being manufactured in Egypt (as its climate is most suitable) and hence called EGYPTIAN and by which name ALONE they have spread ALL OVER THE WORLD AS HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

The Egyptian Government having come to know of Cigarettes being manufactured OUT OF EGYPT and UNJUSTLY CALLED EGYPTIAN issued on first March 1894 an order to fix on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt a Government Stamp so as to distinguish them from those made in Egypt and THOSE MADE ELSEWHERE OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY. Smokers will please note that all the boxes of OUR CIGARETTES BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMPS and thus they need not entertain any apprehensions of their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-1

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
		LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS JANET WALDORF

AND

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,

Supported by a Powerful Company.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

(Doors open at 9 p.m.)

CAMILLE

Will be repeated.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.

THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.

(LAST NIGHT)

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

☞ STUDENTS' SHAKSPEARIAN MATINEES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

"HAMLET."

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.—MACBETH.

Tickets (For Students) Re. 1 each; Season Tickets Rs. 3; to be obtained from Principals of Colleges and Schools, or from Messrs. Soundy & Co.

Tickets for the ordinary public as usual, with Children at half-price.

Doors open at 2-30 P.M. Commencing at 3 P.M. Sharp.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL

In Conjunction with

MISS JANET WALDORF & CO.

J. G. DENT, Manager.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 28th February, 1901.

THE RAFFLE

FOR a SILVER TEA SET in AID of the ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL FUNDS will take place at 5-30 P.M. on SATURDAY, 2nd March, 1901, at the HOSPITAL.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 28th March, 1901, for the PURCHASE of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE or GUNS at present in stock in Bombay Arsenal.

2. The form of the Contract Deed, which, in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, can be obtained at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 1st to 26th March, 1901, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only).

3. The Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of annas four per set.

Tenderers should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as earnest money, at the rate of 2 percent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tenders.

5. Tenders will be opened at this office, at 12 o'clock noon, on 29th March, 1901. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

6. All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.

Ordnance officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal.

Bombay Arsenal 27th February 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of March, 1901, for works in a STORMWATER DRAIN in Fergusson Road,

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The signatures of the Tenderers on the Tenders should be attested by a witness.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st March, 1901.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower-Gent's evening Dress suits, Rs. 75, Silk Lined Dress Jackets from Rs. 40, White Dress Vests, Rs. 2-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8, Dress Pums, Rs. 9-12.

WANTED, a first class BROKER or SALESMAN for iron generally on commission and fixed pay. Only well qualified and influential men need apply to "METALS," care of this paper.

WANTED, immediately, for Lady's first Baby an experienced EUROPEAN NURSE who will have to attend as maid and render herself generally useful meanwhile. Sewing &c. needed. No Ayah is kept now or hereafter. If nurse gives satisfaction it is probable she will accompany the lady to Europe, her expenses being paid to England. Apply "x," care of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of an Epoch Making American Novelty that can easily be sold everywhere; the article is universally introduced throughout America and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H. 6116," care of HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, A. G., Frankfort on-the-Main, Germany. C "4552."

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. E Waughan's Valuable furniture, Gun, Rifle, Iron Safe, etc., at Harrington Lodge, Mazagon, to be SOLD on SUNDAY 3rd March.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENTLEMEN who have NOT received CENSUS SCHEDULES will kindly obtain them from the nearest POLICE STATION.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR, of "NESBIT HALL," Nesbit Road Mazagon. For particulars Apply MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STREFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only Agency supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Re. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS set in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PUGH. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Pemberton Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Past Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., L.L. Messrs. Phillips and Co., L.L., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MUNICIPAL OLD HEALTH CAMPS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1901, at 3 p.m., at Charni Road sea-shore, near the Charni Road Station Bridge, consisting of lots of Tokar bamboos, split bamboos batten, bamboos-mats, Sindi mats, matted doors, oudjans, bricks, &c,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1901.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st inst at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of albums, ladies' companions and work boxes, cigar stands, toilet boxes, plated ware, carpets, Japanese curiosities, ready made suits, Morocco leather brief and Gladstone bags, portmanteau, dressing bags and cases, etc.

The property is on view

On SUNDAY the 3rd Inst at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Harrington Lodge", Mazagon, next to the Hamilton Hotel the valuable Handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, square Piano by John Broadwood, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, D B B L gun by William Powell in case, Winchester S B rifle, rook rifle, Austrian safe on stand, revolving top writing table velvet lined suit of sofas and chairs, the property of W. E WAUGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Our usual Weekly sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th inst. instead of on Monday, the 4th inst. the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th Inst, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hook and hat stands, wire cot, easy chairs, meat safe, mirror almira, two-light hanging lamps by Hinks, large size organ.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Delamere, in good order.
4 Violins.
1 Model steam engine with dynamo and souldering lamp.
On account of the concerned.
J.-F.-W. 3640—1 case brass foundry ex-Methley Hall.
J.-F.-W, 3691—1 case cushion tyres ex Gulf of Trindad.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 Gents' saddle complete.
1 Light Victoria in good order.
1 Second-hand office shigram.
1 Glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 Strong built mail phaeton.
Any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 11th March, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. G. F. Thompson, consisting of silver spoons and forks, cups and spoons, fish knife and fork, electroplate dishes with revolving covers, vegetable dishes, crockery, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, pictures, engineering and other books, D B C F, fowling piece by Joseph Lang and sen in case, D-B. C.F. Rifle by W. and C. Scott with implements in case, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of gold scarf pins, diamond and ruby ring, gold charm and stud, silver card case, bronze medal, &c,

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAJI PALLA STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and subject to the conditions of sale then to be read sell by public Auction unless previously sold by private Contract on the premises under the power of sale in the Mortgage contained the following properties, namely:—

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at 4 p. m.

All that the right, title and interest of the Mortgagors and of the Mortgagees in.

LOT 1.

All that piece of Fazendari land together with a messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon, situate without the Fort walls and within the Island and Registration district of Bombay, and situated on the North Side of Bhaji Palla Street, which said messuage is now or was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, in the continuation of the houses subject to the payment of ground rent to the Fazendar of the ground and which said premises contain by admeasurement in length about 70 feet and in breadth about 20 feet little more or less to the edge of the compound and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house now or late of Muncoondji Gorerji Taylor, on or towards the West by the house now or late of Wishwanath Damodhur Wiver, on or towards the North by the land now or late of Maneckji Cassiba Taylor, and on or towards the South by Public Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors or their tenants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1901, at 4 p.m.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground on which the New Victoria Theatre has been erected and is now standing situate on the south side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict formerly of the Fort, and now of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold new salt batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Shs Moolchand Nensey as Executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 feet in breadth and 140 feet in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south and west sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such Executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Pawoowalla, and on or towards the north by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises are in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Somejee Parpia or his tenants.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs Crawford Brown and Co. at their offices 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, the 1st inst at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the nine houses Nos. 21, 25, 25 (3) 29-33, 1-21, 20-24, 1, 4 and 14 situate at Pirkhan Lane. The above is now on view.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 b. B. tonga made to order with iron grey pony and harness.
1 very smart pony 13 3, quiet in saddle and harness, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND MILLS KNOWN AS THE "HOPE MILLS." SITUATED AT DE LISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

Messrs. BENNETT Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March 1901 at 4 p.m. sell by public Auction on the Mill premises the undermentioned property known as "The Hope Mills" Limited under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight, pursuant to the power of, sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of April 1900 and made between the said Hope Mills Limited of the first part, Rangildas Bhukhandas and Hargovundas Ichharam of the second part and the said Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, knight, of the third part.

FIRSTLY ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground held under a Lease dated the 11th March 1863 and made between Damodardas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the Hope Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from 21st October 1891, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-13 situate on the west side of the De Lisle Road in Parel in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the North by the property of the G. C. Connaught Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 6-8, 6980, new Nos. 12687 and 12960, old Survey Nos. ..... and new Survey Nos. 1-270, 1-270 7 and 1-270 8 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 224 8-42 and 1053 and Street Nos. 294 to 96 and 52.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land situate on the West side of the De Lisle Road in Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and measuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasetji Lalla, but now of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and on or towards the South by the property firstly described, all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under old Nos. 670, 688, 690 and 729 and new No. 12651 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2250 and Street No. 238 TOGETHER WITH the Mills, buildings, outhouses, edifices and other structures erected or standing thereon and also with all the mill engines, boilers, mechanical appliances therein and all fixed and moveable machinery pumps, implements, articles, tools and things in or about the property above described. The property secondly described together with the property firstly described is subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rs. 200 per month which is in addition to the rent of Rs. 128-12 per month abovementioned, making in all Rs. 328-12 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir at their office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

150 CASES IRON WIRE NAILS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hassanbhoy Tyebhoy of Khaka Bar—

807—3027-296—150 cases iron wire nails each 1 cwt ex s.s. Ferdinand, as under:—

Cases	10,	10,	5,	35,	5,	10,	10,	10,	5,
Inches	1,	1-4,	1-2,	1-4,	1-2,	1-4,	2,	2-1-4,	2-1-4, 3, 4.
BWG.	14,	14,	14,	13,	12,	12,	12,	11,	10, 8.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within a day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1901.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchner	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	,,	2	8				

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and emctual means of self-cure over disorders of the nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or any one of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA! BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 18 4.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose, generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 8th March. Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 20 on allotment, and Rs 60 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, for the Madras Railway about April next, an ASSISTANT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Second Grade. On a Salary of Rs. 550 to Rs. 800. The applicant must have had a thorough training as a Mechanical Engineer in an English Railway or other Workshop and must further have had experience in India of both Workshop and District Work and be competent to act as Works Manager or as District Locomotive Superintendent as required. The age of the applicant should not exceed 35. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 14th February, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called "JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION.
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG.
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols .....£97 1-2 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-1 do.
1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 83 3-8 = —1-8
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-8 unchanged
Do at New York 61 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-23 unchanged
Do in New York .....4-87 1-4 do.
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c. do.
" Short London Bills .....3 7-8 p. c. do.
" Indian Bank Bills .....3 7-8 p. c. plus 1-8
" Amount paid into the Bank of England, £75,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale for Secretary of State's Bills on India, for Rs. 80,00,000 the following allotments were made :—

To Calcutta	Rs.	36,30,000
" Bombay	"	1,920,000
" Madras	"	950,000
	Rs.	6,50,000

The minimum rate of accepted Tenders was 1s. 3 29-32d. Tenderers received 32 per cent at the above rate above that in full. The average rate of allotment was 15·91. Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta for Rs. 9,90,000 ; on Bombay for Rs. 3,00,000, and on Madras for Rs. 2,00,000. Rs. 14,90,000 were made at the nominal rate of 1s. 3 31-32d. The average rate was 15·97—Total amount of bills sold during the week was for Rs. 70,20,000. Amount advertised for sale next week is Rs. 80,00,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very quiet with nothing doing. The rates are as follows :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 31-32d.
" Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
" Francs	170 3-4d.
30 days' sight Japan	148
" Shanghai	200
Silver, London	28 1-8
" New York	61

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	58,921	3,500
Gold Bullion	1,044,050	676,458
Silver Coins	72,548	105,800
Silver Bullion	1,335,008 (a)	.....

(a) Rs. 1,335,000 on Government account.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has opened at Rs. 94-12 far ready and Rs. 95·2 for 1st April : declined 2 annas in the course of the day and again improved to the first quotations.

SHARES.

The market is quiet, and our share list shows no material change in prices. Councils are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 50.

COTTON.

The absence of fresh orders from the other side has made business in our market very dull, with a limitedenquiry from shippers and Mills. Sutta rates are rather steady and are now Rs. 169 to 190 for F. G. Bengal and Rs. 220 to 221 for good Broach. The sales at Colaba reached 1,400 bales of which 850 bales were accounted for by shippers and the rest taken up by mills.

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F.G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	177	164	155	Feb Delivery
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	182	171	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	182	174	...	Do.
Dhollerah, Machine-ginned	190	184	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	188	182	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	183	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	..	182	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned	199	192	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned				
Oomra, Good Staple	208	201	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	231	224	...	1st-15 Mar.
Do do	...	...	220	15-25 Mar.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	212	196	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	181	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	214	1st-25 May
Western	...	...	203	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceeding season :—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,602	226,170	85,396
Barsee and Nugur	823	84,734	27,916
Berar	4,226	395,056	103,595
Hinguughat	...	10,390	5,586
Dholleca	50	5,682	41,756
Broach	477	6,382	35,111
Coompta and Dharwar	51	14,437	22,518
Westerns	...	2,489	1,398
Bengals	839	162,215	255,282
Sind	172	5,192	18,886
Persian	...	4,445	4,442
American	...	7,068	7,001
Egyptian	...	3,025	5,826
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,924
Total	8,240	930,207	616,637

The final general memorandum on the cotton crop of the season, 1900-1901, has just been issued and relates to the late cotton crop in Bengal, Bombay and Sind, to the crop as finally reported in Madras, the Nizam's Territory, and Burma, and it includes figures received from some states in Rajputana. In Bombay and Madras the crop was sown and grown in conditions which left much to be desired, and the area planted was also smaller than usual in consequence of the desire to extend the cultivation of food grains after the scarcity. The area under cotton cultivation is about 13,942,788 acres, and the yield is estimated at 2,031,880 bales against 759,695 bales last year. The Director General of statisticsstates that the area is approximately a fifth larger than last year, though a little under the average ; while the yield, though very much larger than last year, when the conditions were disastrously bad in the cotton-growing regions of Western and Central India, is 8 6 per cent. smaller than the average. In the autumn of 1898 the price of cotton varied between 237 and 150 rupees per candy (714 lbs), by the autumn of 1899 it had risen about 200 rupees : and during the closing months of last year the price fluctuated between 214 and 243 rupees. This enormous increase in price has naturally caused a heavy drop in exports, which from over 3 1-4 million cwts in 1896, had fallen to about 1 3-4 million cwts last year. Mr. O'Conor remarks that "a material revival in the trade may now confidently be anticipated."

The following figures show the distribution of cotton up to the week ending yesterday :—

	1901.	1900.	Difference.
Receipts for the week.	71,251	25,632	plus 45,619
	1900-01.	1899-1900.	
Receipts from 1st Oct to 27th February	930,207	616637	plus 313,570
Shipments for the week, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1901 8,577 750	1900 2,185 843	plus 6,392 — 93
Total	9,327	3028	plus 6,299

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th Feb., 1901	1900-01	1899-1900		
Europe	2,67,305	30,632	plus	2,36,674
Japan	84,028	1,64,461	—	79,833
China	7,653	20,402	—	12,749
Coast Ports	15,379	4,152	plus	11,218
Total	3,74,957	2,19,947	plus	1,55,310
Afloat in Harbour Europe	28,213	5,765	plus	22,448
China, Japan and Coast Posts	31,002	15,485	plus	15,517

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1900 to 9th February 1901, 2,129 B.S.

Do. by B. B. and C. I. Railway from 1st October to 15th December 190010,686 B. S.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. The total sales for the day amounted to 10,000 bales and the quantity sold for speculation and export was 500 bales. The Imports amounted to 15,000 bales, Spot 5 9-32 = minus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures.

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.
5-15	5-12	5-8	4-56
—2-64	—1-64	—1-64	—1-64

In New York the receipts at the ports were 16,000 bales, against 35,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 3,000 bales and to France and Continent 12,000 bales.

Mid Upland 9 5-16 plus 1-16.
Futures month of May 9·00 plus 1.
Do Do Aug. 8·65 unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	5,754	226,432	212,830
Linseed	5,668	115,180	28,363
Rapeseed	6,799	74,677	20,651
Gingellyseed	5,124	667,691	817,741
Poppyseed	278	4,527	5,930
Groundnuts	9,298	40,112	12,399
Castorseed	3,251	248,328	62,481
Rice	80,366	1,562,572	1,270,724
Myrabollams	6196	188,002	not recorded

In the Home markets, Rapeseed brown and Yellow Guzerat is dull and 6 lower ; the quotations raised this morning being 34 1-2 and 40 1-2 with buyers for Hamburg and Antwerp April, May shipment. Wheat white Delhi is quoted at 30 and business is said to have been done for Hull April May Shipment

The following telegram from Reuter's Agency at Paris appears in several of the London papers to hand by the last mail :—"An incident of considerable commercial importance has occurred at Arras and in the neighbouring district, affecting the merchants and manufacturers of Linseed Oil, the quotations for which have lately been fluctuating to a considerable extent. A bull and a bear syndicate were formed, and the struggle between them led to the downfall of the bulls, whose warehouses were full of linseed oil which they have been unable to dispose of. The stock is considerable. In a week the quotations have dropped from 78 to 54. The loss sustained through these speculations is estimated at 10 million francs."

THE COTTON CROP OF INDIA.

The following interesting letter appears in the current number of the "Economist," over the initials A. F. B. :—The final memorandum of the Government of India on the Cotton crop of 1900-1 will shortly be issued, and the trade will naturally be interested to learn what the yield is estimated at and how much will be available for export. As a consumer of the Indian staple, Great Britain is now interested to a very limited extent but if the Dependency produces a normal crop the demand for American cotton by those countries previously using it will reduce the inquiry for the cotton of the American continent and assist to depress the prices of the long-stapled varieties. Since Mr. O'Conor, the present Director-General of Statistics, became the head of the Department, there has been a marked improvement in the returns, but there is still a great deal to be done to make them of real value to the trade. The duties of the Statistical Departments do not go beyond the linking up of those provincial returns supplied by the various directors of land records and agriculture, returns which, though gradually improving, are still very far from accurate, the estimates being generally very much under the mark. When in India I used to send my estimates of area and out-turn—framed on private as well as official information—to the Director-General, who embodied them in his annual "Review of the Trade of India." and to Dr. Watt, who honoured me in his "Economic Products of India" with copious extracts from a book which I published in 1890 on this subject. I merely mention this to show that my returns met with official recognition. For years the annual estimates of the Supreme Government never exceeded 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 million bales. In 1886 Mr. Ellison, the author of "The Cotton Trade of Great Britain," in combating the views of those who wrote of the enormous quantity of cotton produced in India, placed the maximum yield up to that date at 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 million bales. Three years later I think I was able to show that the normal yield was 2,600,000 bales. It is now about 3 million bales. In the final memorandum of the Statistical Bureau last February, the crop of 1899-1900, that of the previous season and the average of the preceding five years was placed as follows :—

	Average.	1899.	1898.
Area in acres	14,962,000	11,805,000	14,621,000
Bales of 400 lbs.	2,308 009	791,000	2,417,000

Owing to the failure of the rain of the S.-W. monsoon in 1899 the area planted was very much below the average, specially in Western India, the total I estimate at 14 3-4 million acres, as compared with 15 1-2 in the previous one, and rather over 16 millions in the preceding eight years. The official estimate of both area and culture are being steadily increased, but they are, as I will endeavour to show, still largely underestimated. The actual quantity of cotton exported, and also theamount consumed by the mills in the country are known. The only element of uncertainty is the quantity retained for local consumption, other than by the mills. My own estimates are naturally open to criticism, and I, therefore, ignore them, preferring to fall back on official ones, which are much smaller. In 1869 Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, placed it at 510,000 bales, while in 1891 the Government of India gave it as 418,000 bales—165 1-4 millions of pounds—or say, roughly, half-a-pound per head of the population. Accepting the latter estimate for addition to the other known factors, I arrive at the following approximate results as indicating the magnitude of the Indian cotton crops for the nine seasons ending Juue 30, 1898. Owing to the absence of complete returns for the past two seasons, I do not include them in my table, though, roughly, I think, when made up, they will show that the 1898-99 crop was not far short of 3 1-2 million bales, while the past famine one was over 1 1-4 million bales as compared with the official estimate of 791,000 bales :—

(In thousands of bales).

Seasons.	Exports.	Mill. Consumption.	Local. Consumption.	Total. Crop.
1897-98	1,167	1,550	—	2,841
1896-7	1,531	1,301	—	3,045
1895-6	1,448	1,409	—	3,270
1894-5	901	1,342	—	2,656
1893-4	1,358	1,224	—	2,995
1892-3	1,167	1,171	—	2,751
1891-2	1,290	1,161	—	2,864
1890-91	1,428	1,179	—	3,021
1889-90	1,940	1,008	413	3,361

This shows a mean of but 20,000 bales short of three million bales per annum. Under normal conditions India now consumes nearly two-thirds of her crop. A decade ago 58 per cent. of her production was exported ; in the last of the above years it had fallen to 38 per cent. In these nine years the requirements of Great Britain fell from 17 to 11 per cent., that of the Continent from 39 to 21 per cent., while the expansion of the spinning industry in Japan and China raised their wants from under 2 to 16 per cent. Three-fourths of the trade passes through the port of Bombay. Last season but 989,000 bales—nearly 200,000 bales more than the official estimate of the entire crop—were received, as compared with 2,030,900 in the previous one, and an average of 1 3-4 millions ; while of the exports of 561,000 bales, no less than 78 per cent was despatched to China and Japan.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffi Earnings for the week ending 23rd February, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd Feb 1901— G I P R system	Rs. 1,06,848	Rs. 7,34,373	Rs. 3,444	Rs. 9,34,465
I M R do	56,100	1,76,900	7,400	2,40,400
Total	2,52,748	9,11,273	10 844	11,74,865
Actuals for corresponding week ending 24th Feb 1900— G I P R system	1,91,532	5,32,249	7,184	7,33,965
I M R do	50,610	2,03,152	9,213	2,62,975
Total	2,48,142	7,35,401	16,397	9,96,940
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+2,116	+2,02,124	—3,740	+2,00,500
Decrease I M R	+5,490	25,752	—1,813	—22,575

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—February 27.

10 p.m. ..... 74·4

THURSDAY—February 28.

5 a.m. ..... 71·1
10 a.m. ..... 76·4
2 p.m. ..... 78·5
6 p.m. ..... 78·2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h 2m. Sun sets, 6h, 6m. High water, 8-21m. 9-34 s. Low water, 2-50m., 2-33s.
General Census of the Inhabitants of Bombay.
Novelty Theatre : Students' Matinee, Hamlet, 3 p.m.
Performance by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company, "Camille," 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—It has been arranged to open, with effect from the 1st. March, a new non delivery Town Sub-Office at Thakurdwar. All classes of business will be transacted at the office between the hours 7 a.m. to 6 p. m.

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY—The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held last evening at the V. W. C. Association, Apollo Bunder. Dr. Macdonald presided. The report which was published in our yesterday's issue was adopted and office bearers were appointed.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members start from the Victoria Terminus by 4-30 p. m. train for Egatpuri on Saturday, the 1st prox. for a run to Lona Caves at Nassik on Sunday and back to Deolali for tiffin and will return to Bombay on Sunday night. Ex-members and visitors are cordially invited and requested to let the Secretary know before this evening.

THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are giving away to all purchasers of their well-known specialities a very pretty Chromo Almanac (23 by 19 in.) in colours, of the late lamented Queen Victoria. The picture is after an oil painting from a photograph by Messrs. Gunn and Stuart, London, and is suitable for any drawing room and is a fitting gift at the present time.—Advt.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held, yesterday at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Tookaram Jagoo, a Hindu lad, aged fourteen. On Sunday last deceased was sitting near a fire on the side of the road, warming himself, when he accidentally fell into it, receiving burns from the effects of which he died at the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.—In the untimely death of Dr. Bhaidas Bhagubai Mehta, L. M. & S., the medical profession, as well as the people of Surat, have lost a promising youth. The deceased was a Bania by cast and a native of Surat. After passing his matriculation he joined the Grant Medical College and successfully passed the necessary tests and took his degree of L.M. & S. in 1896, owing to his genial habits, he soon secured the confidence of his patients and became one of the successful practitioners of Surat. When plague broke out, the Surat authorities engaged his services, and they were so much satisfied with the way in which he discharged his duties that they recommended him for the post of the Assistant Surgeon, although he was a second class graduate, and the Surgeon-General, in accordance with that recommendation gave him an appointment in October 1897. His services were soon placed under the Health Officer, Port of Bombay, which post he held till the time of his death.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.—A Marine Court of Inquiry will be held at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday next at 11 a.m., under the Presidency of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to inquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the British Steamer Daghistan and the s. s. Setos on the 14th instant. The former vessel belonged to the Hindustan Co., while the latter belonged to the German East Africa Company. Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, Captain J. Parfitt, of the P. & O. s.s. Arabia and Mr. R. Walton, First Grade Pilot, have been appointed members of the Court of Inquiry. Sixteen witnesses are to be examined. The s.s. Daghistan was outward bound in pilotage charge of Mr. Vaughan and the s.s. Setos inward bound in pilotage charge of Mr. Blair. The steamer Daghistan struck the s.s. Setos amid-ship which resulted in the latter being filled with water and foundered at about 3 a.m., on the 15th instant.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Vaughan appeared to answer the charges of causing hurt and having stolen stamps, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Abdul Karim Kamissa, a dealer in stamps. Mr. Vyavkar appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended. Mr. Oliveira informed the Court that defendant was in the habit of buying used stamps from the complainant. For each stamp purchased one pice was given. There was an agreement between the parties that if defendant purchased a stamp of which he had a duplicate at home, he would be allowed to return the stamp and take another in exchange. On the 31st ultimo, defendant went to the shop of the complainant, and tendered him seven stamps of which he had got duplicates, and selected nine stamps in all. He then wanted to pay the complainant half an anna for selecting two stamps in addition. The latter refused to take it, and demanded nine pice. As defendant had previously paid for the seven stamps, he declined to comply with the demand of the complainant. Thereupon the complainant called defendant a thief. Defendant warned the former against the use of such language. In spite of that complainant repeated the word, when the defendant struck him with a walking stick on his head, inflicting a wound. Mr. Oliveira said that his client was sorry for the assault and was ready to compensate the complainant for the injury. As to the charge of theft he was included simply with the object of intimidating his client. On the suggestion of the magistrate, defendant agreed to pay Rs. 8 to the complainant as compensation for the injury he sustained, and the case was marked as compounded.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THANA.

On Monday last the annual prize distribution to the girls and boys of the schools belonging to the United Free Church Mission of Scotland took place under the chairmanship of the Rev. Mr. Scott in the Medical Mission Hall, which was tastefully decorated with palm leaves, flags and flowers. The girls sang two welcome songs specially composed for the occasion by their "Pandits." Then followed the singing of action-songs and recitations by the boys and girls. The report was read by Dr. A. Lazarus of the Thana U. F. C. Medical Mission. It was observed that the girls' school was founded by the late Mrs. G. Lazarus and the boys' school by the late Rev. Mr. Stothert. The strength of the schools respectively were 75 and 50 on the average and are conducted by three male and two female teachers. Flowers and garlands were distributed and then a very nice song was sung by the girls in Marathi. It was all about flowers and was very fitting to the occasion. Neat and excellent specimens of needle and fancy work on velvet, satin and linen with a collection of artificial paper flowers, trees and bouquets were on view. This department of the girls' school owes its success to the unflinching efforts of Miss E. Lazarus, the Lady Superintendent. The prizes were distributed by Miss Gray. The Chairman made a suitable speech in which he thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their presence. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were the following :—Miss Brown, Mrs. Mahadev Nakambe, Mrs. Scott, Miss Gray, and Miss Baba Padmanji the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Brown, the Rev. Mr. MacKichan, the Rev. Mr. Nikambe and Messrs. MacDonald, Tukaram Nathuji and several others. A good number of the leading citizens of Thana was also present on the occasion. The National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	12	6	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	29	63
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	70	37	79
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	31	53
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarveo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	32	75
F Parel, Sewree and Worlee	3	5	23
G Manim and Worlee	12	6	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	45
Total	172	170	363
Total plague deaths to date	86,719	71,932	
Same date last year	137	169	422

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 6d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WITWORTH.)

GRIEVOUS MUTILATION OF AN INFORMANT.

IMPERATOR *vs.* NAVSHA WALAD VITHU.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in December last, convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, said he understood the accused to plead he was protected by section 94 of the Indian Penal Code, but he admitted that Trimbaka's nose was cut. accused, in answer to the court, said he did not cut Trimbaka Jiva's nose. Narayen cut his nose. Accused caught hold of him as he was told to do, holding him whilst his nose was being cut. Narayen wanted to cut his nose, because he had given information to the police, and because Sakya Satputya had been arrested. Accused had gone to the jungle, he proceeded to say, for vegetables; and they took him into their gang. He was not willing to go, but they began to beat him. He had no evidence that he was compelled to do these things. Mr. Heaton said he had seen Trimbaka, who was permanently and horribly disfigured, the end of his nose and his upper lip having been cut off. There could be no doubt grievous hurt was intended. Accused held the man whilst he was being mutilated; so he took part in it. He had no evidence to establish that he was protected; by section 94 of the Penal Code. The facts accused himself admitted were against any such supposition. The accused's plea, Mr. Heaton said, was practically a plea of guilty. Mutilation of the kind practised in this case was horrible. Such acts against a person, because that person has given information against a notorious dacoit, must be severely dealt with, for they aimed at the administration of justice and the maintenance of order. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and rejected the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

FALSE INFORMATION AGAINST A BAILIFF.

IMPERATOR *vs.* BHOLA SHIVMANGAL.

THIS was an appeal against a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 18th December last, convicted the accused of giving false information and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months, Mr. Jinah with Mr. Hemming, appeared for the accused; and Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshah appeared for the complainant.

The accused was charged before the magistrate with giving false information to a public servant. The information was given to Mr. Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court. It was against the complainant, Jehangir Cowasjee, a bailiff of that court, and was contained in an exhibit, which stated that the complainant had received from accused one rupee four annas for carriage hire, and a rupee and a half for his fees in order to execute a writ of attachment; but he failed to do so. It was not denied that the information was given. Exhibit A was signed by the accused. It was read over and interpreted to him, and admitted before Mr. Spencer that he knew the contents of his application. That Mr. Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, is a public servant was not denied. Mr. Spencer stated that the bailiffs were not allowed to accept any carriage hire or fees, and that if this charge had been proved, the complainant would have been dismissed. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said: We think that the accused behaved recklessly: that is shewn by his conduct. In his anger at his dispute with the bailiff, he went to the court, said he did not cut Trimbaka Jiva's nose, Narayen cut his nose. Accused caught hold of him as he was told to do, holding him whilst his nose was being cut. Narayen wanted to cut his nose, because he had given information to the police, and because Sakya Satputya had been arrested. Accused had gone to the jungle, he proceeded to say, for vegetables; and they took him into their gang. He was not willing to go, but they began to beat him. He had no evidence that he was compelled to do these things. Mr. Heaton said he had seen Trimbaka, who was permanently and horribly disfigured, the end of his nose and his upper lip having been cut off. There could be no doubt grievous hurt was intended. Accused held the man whilst he was being mutilated; so he took part in it. He had no evidence to establish that he was protected; by section 94 of the Penal Code. The facts accused himself admitted were against any such supposition. The accused's plea, Mr. Heaton said, was practically a plea of guilty. Mutilation of the kind practised in this case was horrible. Such acts against a person, because that person has given information against a notorious dacoit, must be severely dealt with, for they aimed at the administration of justice and the maintenance of order. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and rejected the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

CLAIM FOR WAGES AND A PASSAGE.

JAMES DUNLOP VS. THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff, a mechanical engineer, sought to recover from the trustees of the Institute the sum of Rs. 4,325, being the equivalent of a first class P. and O. passage to England and four months' arrears of salary. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Whitworth, in giving judgment, said the first issue in the case was whether the plaintiff was entitled to six months, notice? His lordship found on that issue in the negative. The question of six months' notice had first been raised in the course of the correspondence shortly before the expiration of the plaintiff's first term of service. Afterwards the board had passed a resolution that, by short notice, one of six months was meant, the Secretary informing the plaintiff that such notice was to be given on either side. His lordship regarded the correspondence on the latterpoint to refer to a temporary emergency ending with the first Friday in November, 1895. On the second issue as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to six month's salary, his lordship also found in the negative, as the claim arose as part of the first issue. On the third issue, regarding the question as to whether the letter of the 29th November 1894 was written by the authority of the defendents, his lordship remarked that, in the view he had taken of the correspondence in the first issue, he held that there was no agreement as alleged. His lordship found on the third, fourth, sixth and seventh issues in the negative, and for the defendants. Regarding the fifth issue as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to more than the Rs 1,825 paid into court, his lordship said the Rs. 825 was for passage money and the Rs. 1,000 salary for October and November. That showed that the plaintiff had been dismissed at one month's notice. According to the cases cited, that might be the proper notice for a menial, but his lordship did not consider it was sufficient for a person holding a position such as the plaintiff had held. His lordship did not think it was necessary for the court to determine what length of notice the plaintiff was entitled to, as the question was one of damages. He took into consideration that the plaintiff would have had difficulty in obtaining employment in Bombay, and that it was the intention of the parties that he should have returned to England. His lordship also considered the offer that had been made of salary during the voyage and of the terms of the offer of employment made to the plaintiff by the board. His lordship came to the conclusion that, in addition to the Rs. 1,825 paid into court, the plaintiff was entitled to a further sum of Rs. 1,000 and gave a decree for that amount, ordering the plaintiff to pay half the defendant's costs.

BOMBAY Seventh EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 2nd MARCH 1901.

EXTRA RACE.

Entries closed at 7 P. M. Thursday 28th February.

Selling Race—Distance 1-2 Mile.

Mr Artin a Essarjee's g a h Jupiter 13 1 3-4 Rs 600.
Mr Finch's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4 Rs 700.
Lt Col Eccles ch c l m Lady Betty 13 3 Rs 600.
Mr M D Wood's g a h Dijla 13 2 1-2 Rs 700.
Mr T L Roberts b ch m Rumbha 13 1 1-2 Rs 600.
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Royal Prince 12 3 Rs 800.
Mr D M g b h Baktawar 13 3 Rs 800.
Do ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2 Rs 700
Lt Col A E J Crolys g a h Cicibe 13 3 Rs 800.

HANDICAPS.

Pony Hurdles—1 Mile.

Waress 10 11 Marion 10 6, Helios 10 2, Fizzer 9 10 and Discount 9 3.

The Mixed Plate—5 furlongs.

Larrikin 9 5, Terapore 9 5, Planet 9 4, T

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NEW SCENERY!!!
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Performance Commences at 9 o'clock.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Foreland, 2,831 tons, Captain J McCutcheon, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE ss Baron Fairlie, 2323 tons, Captain E Wisnom, will sail to-day for Havre and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line ss Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B H Rogers, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's. ss Assyria, 570 tons Captain J Mac Lean arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 34 cases opium and three Cabin and 110 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line ss Stanley Hall, 2659 tons, Captain C K Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 30th January with a general cargo and two horses. The steamer spoke the dredger Mermaid and asked to be reported all well.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 28

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Fenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Dry Dock		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Hart-Wright			Cruiser
Hardinge		Baugh	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Ratawa	2347	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Clyde	2193	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	534	Kemball			Yacht
Zamania	2832	Lee			M M & Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nacoda			P Virchand
Attaka	139	Rankine			W & A G & Co
Drachenfels	4540	Lintig	Hamburg		Glade & Co
Unamina (barque)	502	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Daghestan	2242	Littlehale	Repairing		M M & Co
Flor de Lis	133	Nacoda			
Patna	1164	Watkeys			M M & Co
Nurani	2570	Sandilands			T M & C
Terrier	1101	Kampjard			R S & Co
Troosa	2651	Sharpley	Genoa		W & A G & Co
Kranborg	208	Schultz			Volkart Bros
Nawab	2041	Thomson	Calcutta		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Persia	2331	Mitchell	Liverpool	2-3	W & A G & Co
C	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta	4-3	M H Cassum
D	Mantra	2953	Macintyre	Calcutta	28-2	M M & Co
F	Radeshimar	1864	Wringmann	Hamburg	2-3	G & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Barron	Durban	2-3	B & P S N Co
H	Sultan	1783	Pohlenz	Zanzibar	4-3	A Strandes
K	Yamayuchi Maru	3 20	Murai	Japan	5-3	N Y Kaisha
M	Boldana	2144	Repairing			M M & Co
O	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	9-3	P & O S N Co
P	Woodbridge	2331	Norman	Dunkirk	5-3	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati		724	Fakeer	Mangalore	1-3	Shepd & Co
Kaveri		553	Abamel	Bhownagar	2-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Yarrowdale	1303	Geddes	Kobe	2-3	J M & Co
5	Thorndale	1854	Lorimer	London	6-3	P & O Co
7	Vauxhall	2345	Chandler	Kobe	2-3	T M & Co
10	Neidenfels	3478	Groot	Calcutta	2-3	Glade & Co
12	India	7911	Worcester	Aden	2-3	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	3-3	M M & Co
15	B Fairlie	2324	Winon	Hamburg	2-3	W & A G &Co
16	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S NCo

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra		170	Pigott	Karachi		5-3 M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Stanley Hall s	Browne	Liverpool
	Assyria s	MacLean	Persian Gulf
	Rajputana s	Creboin	Calcutta, Feb 6

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Java s	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf
	Yanariva s	Smith	Calcutta
	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Rangoon
	P Becher s	Golubovich	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Othello, Rogers for Hull.
" Baron Fairlie, Wisnom, for Hamburg, &c.
" Imperatrix, Bellen, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Drachenfels, for Antwerp and Hamburg.
" Stanley Hall for Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—22 bales wool, S Nuthabhoy; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 80 bales cotton fly and 15 bales cotton waste, Meajee Mooljee and Co; 45 bales wool, M Hunsraj; 109 bales cotton, Moorarjee Ruttonsey; 25 bales hemp, Kidderie Reeves and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Morndale s—294 cwt black pepper, Bharmal Poonsee; 2000 cwt myrabolams, and 2400 cwts rapeseed, Wagjee Hemer; 21 bales skins, E M Kooka; 55 cwts gum, Latiff Esse; 16 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales hemp, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 137 cwts turmeric, 8 cwts fishmaws, and 30 cwts ginger, Ebrahim Currim, 75 cwts gum, H Virdhur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—10,993 cwts linseed Raill Brothers; 88 cwts gum, Jetha Prunjee; 299 cwts linseed S D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—150 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeves and Co; 150 bales hemp, Chinsooy Chinay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 1st March.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Santa Cruz Railway Station B B & C I Railway at 3-0 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday the 2nd instant for a Field-day. Dress—Field day order, Putties to be worn.

(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Special Carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 2-55 p.m., Bombay time. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, and Mahalaxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.

(4) Members will please note that there is only one train going to Santa Cruz in time for this parade.

2. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. this (Friday) evening.

3. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 2021 Vol G H W Lake.

NOTICE.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 11th to 15th March both days inclusive, Prospectus of which are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be obtained from Headquarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st March.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—Lieut Yeo. Next for duty.—Lieut Darnford. Orderly Sergeant for to-day. Corpl Ewing. Next for duty. Sergt Binder.

2. The Corps will parade to-day as follows:—6.30 p. m. Rehearsal for Ceremonial Parade. Dress:—Drill Order with arms, putties not to be worn,—5-15 p.m. Gun Drill and Squad Drill. Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

3. It is notified for information that in future Chota Hazri and Tea will be served in barracks at 6 a. m. sharp and 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, March 1.

8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence (Hymn 136) and Address by the Rev Father Nicholson, S. S. J. E.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd February, 1901:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1900-01	16,440,000
Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 23rd February 1901	10,950,966
Balance to be remitted from 24th February 1901 to 31st March 1901	5,489,034

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th February 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·879
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	65·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·7
General Directions of wind	N NW, ENE, NNW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 199

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BADCOCK—February 19, at Fyzabad, the wife of G H Badcock, 7th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DREDGE—RICKETTS—February 5 at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W. Barry, Chaplain, James Allen Dredge, Captain I M S eldest son of James Dredge Esq., of Melrose, Glastonbury, Somerset, to Lilian Didette youngest daughter of L.L. Ricketts Esq. late Inspector-General of Police and Forests, Mysore.

CUNNINGHAM—SKINNER—February 18, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev P C Nugent, Chaplain, Major J A Cunningham, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, to Mabel, widow of the late A E Skinner, Esq, and daughter of E A Poole, Esq, of Sussex House, Brighton.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.

THE INDIGO INDUSTRY.

THE German chemist's interested advice to the Indigo Planters to turn their attention exclusively to other crops is not likely to be acted upon. On the other hand, led by the Behar Planters' Association and the Indigo Improvements Syndicate, the growers promise to place the natural indigo in a position to compete with the artificial product to an extent that may not be gratifying to the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. Dr. Brunck, the Berlin chemist, who is interested in the synthetic dye which has been placed on the market, has seen fit to modify his original declaration that the discovery must lead to the entire replacement of vegetable indigo by artificial. He has admitted that the manufacturers of the artificial product were unaware as to how cheaply planters could supply vegetable indigo and he has, moreover, realised that instead of the natural indigo at once being driven to the wall there is to be "a long and arduous conflict," in which he hopes the synthetic dye may be victorious. That is very different from the gratuitous advice given to planters to throw up the sponge. It is true that the planters and manufacturers concerned in the production of natural indigo were content, so long as there was nothing to disturb them, to go on in the old fashioned way without considering questions of improved processes. But the chemical discoveries, which threatened to destroy their industry, have had a good effect, for they have compelled planters and dealers to look to their position. The results are most satisfactory and promising for the future. At a recent meeting in Calcutta Mr. Rawson confirmed what he had previously given forth as the results of experiments in improved methods of producing colouring matter from the plant. To successfully compete with its artificial rival, vegetable indigo must be more largely produced; and by the "blower" process of oxidisation, which Mr. Rawson has devised, an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the amount of dye can be obtained. Good natural indigo has been selling in Calcutta recently at a price much below that of the artificial; and with this improved method in use it will be possible to sell at a still lower price. Several factories have already adopted the new process, but others are hampered for want of sufficient capital to lay down the necessary plant.

In North Behar last year the outturn of Indigo was about 60,000 maunds and Mr. Rawson states that if the new oxidising process had been in general use at least an additional 12,000 maunds, worth nearly 20 lakhs of rupees, would have been produced. The production of indigo in North Behar is but a fourth of the total amount produced in India, so that it will be readily seen how important will be its effect on the industry if the new mechanical method be generally adopted. But that is not all. Under the direction of Mr. Hancock, a well known agricultural expert, experiments have been conducted which, as was to be expected, show that with scientific manuring and rotation greatly increased crops of the indigo plant can be raised. Attention is also being directed to the improvement of seed; so that altogether the outlook for the industry is not so hopeless as Dr. Brunck at first imagined it to be. The Behar Planters' Association and the Indigo Improvement Syndicate have applied to the Bengal Government for financial help in the experiments which those bodies are conducting for the benefit of the industry. The meeting in Calcutta appointed a deputation to wait upon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in support of the application. The local Government are disposed to assist, but in the first interview which the Lieutenant Governor had with the representatives of the two bodies, it was pointed out that a union of the organisations and an agreement in wishes was desirable before Government were asked to give the aid which they were inclined to grant. There had been previously some talk of the amalgamation of the Associations, but it unfortunately fell through. The intimation from His Honor, however, appears to have borne good fruit, for as the result of meetings of the two bodies a further interview with the Lieutenant Governor has taken place. The aid which the local Government are prepared to give for the purpose of extended scientific experiments will be proportionate to the amount that the planters may undertake to spend. Precisely what the sum may be has not yet been decided, but it is understood that if the planters expend a lakh of rupees in three years on investigation the Bengal Government will contribute half-a-lakh.

The delegates from the Calcutta meeting are to have another interview with the Lieutenant Governor in a day or two; and as the prosperity of the trade vitally depends on the introduction of new methods the Government of India will also be asked to assist the planters in meeting the cost of extended experiments. This is help that the State may rightly be asked to give; and it is indirectly recommended by the Commission which has just concluded its inquiry regarding sugar cultivation in Behar. The report of that Commission, of which Mr. O'Conor was President, recommends the maintenance by the State of an Agricultural Station, the object of which would be to impart systematic and careful instruction to the planters in the cultivation of cane. The Indigo planters, through the Associations named, have been carrying on experiments in cultivation on their own account and they have reached the point where Government aid becomes necessary, if the best results are to be obtained in the future. The Sugar Commission, looking to the precarious state of the indigo industry, considers that no time should be lost in growing other saleable crops which will partially take its place, among those mentioned being sugar and oilseeds. On that point Mr. Hancock had something to say at the Calcutta meeting. He suggested that the growing of other native crops should be combined with indigo. By growing some of these crops, he said, with the aid of manures and preferably growing those for which there is a market outside the local one, a considerable profit could be made which would go to reduce the outlay for Indigo. Thus, in various ways, there is hope for the trade, and it is gratifying to find that the persons closely interested in this important industry are seriously bestirring themselves for its improvement.

THE NATIONAL VALHALLA.

AFTER reading the speech delivered by H. E. the Viceroy at the meeting of the Bengal Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on the subject of the proposed national memorial that so much ability, so much energy and so much money should be devoted to such a purpose. We are told that in a matter of this kind we must get as far away as possible from utilitarian vulgarity. Lord Curzon's scheme cannot be accused either of vulgarity or utility, let alone a combination or the two. It would be a sheer waste of time to offer any further opposition to the carrying out of the viceregal project. His Excellency has made up his mind that it shall be carried through, so there is an end to the controversy. From his Excellency's remarks we gather that the death of her late most Gracious Majesty has furnished the occasion for the realisation of a dream which has been present with him for the past two years—ever since he came to India as Viceroy. "I had hoped," said his Excellency, "before leaving India to carry the idea into execution as a fulfilment of what I regard as a great imperial duty, namely, handing down to posterity what the past has failed to provide for us, that is, a standing record of our wonderful history." He had talked over the scheme and had gone so far as to propose designs. Then came the death of the greatest queen the world has ever known, and that which was a scheme to commemorate the five years' rule of an ambitious and capable Viceroy is found to be "worthy of Queen Victoria and worthy of India." Comment is unnecessary. The "great imperial memorial" is to contain "not trash but treasures." Buddhist sculptures and instruments of the bronze and stone ages will find no place in the Victoria Hall. Not so much as the fringe of the pugri of a villain like Nana Sahib shall have a lodging within its walls. Instead, it will have inscribed in a prominent place the names of all subscribers of a lakh and a half of rupees. Whether they be the lineal descendants of Nana Sahib or of Judas Iscariot makes no matter. Their names shall be indelibly graven on the walls as the subscriber to the provincial dissenting chapel has his initials on a "guinea brick." Then, there will be a collection of papers now comfortably reposing in record offices and an autograph letter of Lord Curzon, which he promises to write specially. If the show have half the attractions promised on the preliminary posters, there will, as Lord Curzon says, be too much, instead of too little, even if the fragments of old China from Government House be left out. But treasures, not trash, is the watchword. We hope that future generations will remember this, that the posterity whom this institution is to benefit and educate will ever bear that in mind and accept the assurances of the present generation that when it was built it was with the idea of the late Queen Empress speaking to posterity 2,200 years as the Emperor Asoka has spoken to posterity through his inscriptions on rock and on stone. To sell to any wealthy barbarian the right and privilege of having his unworthy name inscribed on the same rock and stone as the late Queen amounts to little less than sacrilege. But why thresh the air?

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE mortality in Bombay City during the week was 2,495, of which number 1,118 died from plague, while there has been a considerable advance in the fatal cases of remittent fever and lung diseases, under which head experience has shown a great many plague deaths are recorded. The weekly average for the past years is 700 deaths, and last year, despite the fact that the City was full of wretched, half-starved and homeless people, there were only 768 plague deaths for the corresponding week. What are the reasons for such an increase? The recent cold weather may have a great deal to do with this high mortality, as, although plague is not restricted by season, it flourishes best in Bombay during the cold months. The severe weather prevents the people from sleeping outside, and probably the pestilence has gained strength by reason of small, dirty, unventilated rooms being literally crowded with occupants. During the week the temperature has gone up many degrees, and although the daily records show only indications of increasing virulence, yet experience leads us to expect that with warmer weather plague conditions will disappear. There is also another aspect of the question of increase, and that is the insufficiency of plague officers to cope with the disease. There were more officials engaged in this work last year when plague was not so general, and it therefore follows that with pestilence raging more and more fiercely through the City, the staff should certainly not be less. The question of providing plague officers is difficult to solve, and is engaging the attention of the Local and Imperial Governments. Famine has claimed a large portion of the medical staff, and war has taken a very large number of officers from the several commands, with the result that the officers remaining cannot be spared without imperilling the efficiency of their regiments. In the Presidency plague is increasing, particularly in Thana District, a locality which is always affected by the condition of the disease in Bombay City. During the week there were 140 deaths, as compared with 63 for the previous seven days. There was a sharp recrudescence in Belgaum district, but the town and cantonment continued free. The infection is taking firm hold in the Southern Maharatta country, and out of the 142 cases and 96 deaths, 127 and 86 respectively occurred in Miraj town, the other States infected being Sangli, Ichalkaranji and Jamkhandi. The outbreak in Karachi is, so far as present appearances indicate, mild, and it is to be hoped that the visitation to unfortunate Cutch may be of a mild type.

THE NEW TRAMWAY CONCESSION.

THE Corporation have come to a decision as to the future working of the trams in the City. The development of this question has been one of surprises for the public, and the final result will be the greatest surprise of all. The Corporation had previously decided that the concession for working the trams would be made over to a new company and the main point that the Committee who have had charge of the matter had to consider was that of making the best bargain possible in the interests of the City. It appeared two or three months since that the offer of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. was the most favourable that the Corporation were likely to get, but in the interval that has elapsed a new offer has been put before the Committee that appears to have driven the former one out of the field. The Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of London, through their representative, Mr. Bingham, who is now in Bombay, offered terms that were considered more favourable than those of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. The Committee decided to recommend the acceptance of this offer and yesterday morning Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. formally put an end to the negotiations so far as they were concerned. When the Corporation met yesterday afternoon there was consequently only the Pioneer Company's tender to be considered. They propose to work the electric lighting concession and to lay down a system of electric trams. The Corporation, after a comparatively brief discussion, which it was considered advisable to conduct without the presence of reporters, agreed to accept the terms of the Company, subject to certain conditions in regard to the contract. The Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company is, we understand, at present laying down electric tramways in Australia. Mr. Bingham, their representative, hearing that the concessions to work electric trams and electric lighting in Bombay were open to competition came on to Bombay from Sydney and, having studied the papers in the matter, made the offer which the Corporation have practically accepted.

THE Viceroy entertained Generals Sir Bindon Blood and Locke Elliot and Colonel S. Beatson, proceeding to South Africa to-day, at a farewell dinner last night.

A LIST of contributors to Lady Curzon's Fund for forming Victoria scholarships in connection with the Dufferin Fund will shortly appear. We hear that the Maharani of Gwalior has sent a munificent donation thereto.

AT to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Central Provinces Civil Courts' Bill will be passed. Mr. Anandu Charlu will move for leave to refer his Religious Endowments Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. M. C. GIBB, LL.B., (Cantab) I. C. S., on return to duty becomes Political Agent, Savanur.

MR. W. Doderet, I. C. S., on relief, becomes Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District.

MR. W. PLUNKETT, District Deputy Collector, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

THE P. and O. Company s. s. Sobraon, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left Suez, at 2 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden, at 4 a.m. yesterday.

MR. H. M. Gibbs, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months on medical certificate.

THE Services of Capt. H. McA. Johnston, I.S.O., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MAJOR STEWARD, Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, officiates as Resident of Baroda, when Colonel Revenshaw takes leave.

HEAVY rains have done much damage to the cotton crop in Barma, and the outturn is now estimated at 21,077 bales of 400 lbs. each.

MR. H. POGSON, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 5th March or subsequently.

LIEUT.-COL. H. McCALMAN, M. D., I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of six months extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

MR P. J. MEAD, B. A. (Cantab) I.C.S., on relief acts as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments.

LIEUT.-COL. D. C. DAVIDSON, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been allowed one month's extension of the privilege leave granted on the 14th January.

MR. J. B. D. Adams, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 19th April or subsequently.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, M. A., (Oxon) I.C.S., on relief acts as Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments, vice Mr. W. T. Morison, proceeding on leave.

MR. E. MACONOCHIE, I.C.S., on completion of the Revenue Inquiry in Gujerat, acts as Collector and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, and member and President of the District Local Board.

THE Hon'ble Sir A. F. D. Cunningham, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, made over charge to Colonel H. P. P. Leigh on the 23rd instant, on proceeding Home on leave.

IN modification of a previous notification it is notified that Sir William Cunningham, K.C.S.I., was permitted to resign his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment from the 3rd January last.

THE amount of Government of India revenue collected in the ten months ending January 31st is larger by five crores than the corresponding total for last year. The opium revenue is better than last year by a crore of rupees.

THE British Resident in Hyderabad has informed the Nizam's Government that Colonel Lawrie, I.M.S., vacates the appointment of Residency Surgeon and Director of the Nizam's Medical Department in May, and Colonel Gimlette succeeds him.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I. C. S., acting Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments, has been granted two months and sixteen days' privilege leave in combination with nine months and fourteen days furlough from the 9th March.

SIR FRANK SWETENHAM will, it is believed, remains at Singapore as Acting Governor until the arrival of Sir Arthur Havelock, late Governor of Madras, who is, report says, to be the new Governor of the Colony, and who is understood to be due in Singapore in July.

ABOUT 3 a. m. on Saturday morning, a private of the Wiltshire Regiment was shot in the thigh while on sentry duty in the quarter guard, Peshawar. He has since died. His rifle was not stolen, and the murderer was not caught. This is the second sentry who has been shot at Peshawar within one week.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 26th was 2,495, giving a death-rate of 154·84 per annum per thousand as against 174·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 114·28 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 257 died from fevers; 1,118 plague; 7, small-pox; 4, measles 6, cholera; 3, leprosy; 201, phthisis; 91, diseases of the nervous system; 201, affections of the respiratory organs; 67, diarrhœa; 44, dysentery, 48, still-born; 132, old age and debility; 29, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jains, 91; Brahmins, 96; Lingyets, 4; Bhattias, 18; Hindus of other caste, 1,522; Hindu low castes, 248; Musalmans, 411; Parsees, 45; Jews, 8; Native Christians, 39; Eurasians 3; Europeans, 4; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 228 as against 213 the corresponding period of last year, and 191 the average over the past five years.

AN OLD HISTORY OF INDIA.

ALL of us, writes "a Bookworm" in the Lahore paper, are inclined, when we come across an old book which shows how ignorant our ancestors were, to forget that we also have our limitations, and that a reader of the twenty-second century who takes up what we deem now-a-days an advanced work on any branch of human affairs and spends upon it an idle hour, will wonder how it could have excited so much interest in its own day, and will smile at its crudities and its mistakes. We can imagine such a reader pitying us for our complacent satisfaction and self-gratulation regarding the nineteenth century methods of locomotion, lighting and feeding; and just as we wonder sometimes how people got on without the electric telegraph or soda-water or tobacco, so he will wonder how we existed in the days when air-ships were merely an aspiration, and when there were no regular messages from Mars or Venus among the "Foreign Telegrams" in our daily paper. The book now before us somewhat illustrates the above reflections. It was published in London in the year of Palssey, and purports to be in part a translation from the French, the rest being the original work of the anonymous author himself. The book lavishes ridicule upon previous handlers of the same subjects, and yet the writer himself displays what seems to us in these days extraordinary ignorance and credulity. There is much in these two volumes that is interesting, as showing the views taken of this and that in the middle of the eighteenth century. A few remarks and quotations showing the writers's notions regarding the peoples and countries of the East Indies may be of interest to the readers of this paper. Early in the book we find some quaint particulars regarding the condition and laws of Taprobanu or Ceylon in ancient times. The people we are told "valued themselve upon

THE SINGULARITY OF THEIR MANNERS."

They worshipped Hercules and Bacchus. The throne was elective, the necessary qualifications being advanced age, absence of children, and "an established character for a remarkable sweetness of temper." Nobody was allowed to keep slaves or domestics, and sleep was prohibited while the sun was above the horizon. If a death-sentence passed by the court of "thirty wise men" was reversed by the "seventy commissioners" chosen to review it, those of the thirty who had voted for death were "dismissed with ignominy." The ancient Cingalese never enjoyed the advantage of reading Adam Smith, J. S. Mill or Ricardo, for we read that "the price of eatables was never raised, whatever scarcity might happen." Our author does not, however, think it necessary to explain what was done when the cheap but scanty provisions so freely dealt with were all eaten up. Then the Abbe Benandot is quoted as authority for a peculiar form gone through at the death of a king. When the king dies, "they lay his corpse upon a chariot in such a situation, that being turned upon his back his head hanges o near the ground that his hairs trail in the dust. The chariot is followed by a woman who has a broom inher hand and throws dust upon the head of the deceased. At the same time a public officer cries with a loud voice 'O man, behold thy king; he was yesterday thy master; now his empire is no more; he is reduced into the state where in thou seest him, having quitted this world. After this trust not to the uncertain hopes of this life.'"

TALKING OF THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT INDIANS,

the historian affirms that being the descendants of Shem, they preserved for a long time the memory of the true God, but in course of time that memory faded and they transferred their homage to the sun, the moon, trees, and so forth. These observations, and the later remark that the inundations of Indian rivers "are necessary from time to time to destroy the infinite number of insects," bring out very clearly the enormous change that has come about since 1750 A. D. in the attitude of educated minds towards the phenomena of religion and the phenomena of nature. There follows upon this a rambling account of the manners and doctrines of the Indian sages divided into orders, "Brahmans" and "Germain or Samaneans," the latter being a sort of brahmins, not by birth but by choice and mode of life. This account is said to be based upon the writings of Strabo. Porphyrius, Philostratus, and Palladius, and no attempt is made to sift the grain from the chaff; indeed, our friends the brahmins appear in a hardly recognisable shape. The division of a brahmin's life into a period of celibate asceticism and a period of ordinary domesticity is mentioned, and also his aversion to taking life resulting from a belief in metempsychosis; but with these exceptions the whole story seems the product of unbridled imagination. A quaint touch is given to this part of the book by the assertion that brahmins may not reveal to their wives the doctrines and mysteries of the sect; for, if the wives are not "discreet, they will divulge that which ought not to be known: and if they keep the secret, it is to be feared that learning will make them proud, and that they may separate themselves from their husbands." Alexander the Great, we are told on the authority of document described in a footnote as "Anonymus in collections Londnensi 1668," had an encounter with a leading Samanean. He requested the sage to grant him an interview for

A CONVERSATION UPON RELIGION.

The request was refused with rudeness, but the sage was kind enough to indite for the conqueror's perusal a lengthy monograph, which ended with a wholesale denunciation of the several gods of the Greek Olympus, and to which Alexander "made no answer but by accusing the holy man of pride and impiety." Though credulous enough in other matters, our author shows some caution in accepting the statements of earlier writers regarding the superhuman integrity and perfections of the members of the ancient Indian Civil Service. He declines to believe with a whole and hearty faith that those officials of antiquity "were never known to prevaricate in their administration, to deceive the prince by false reports, to calumniate the good and to protect the guilty." On the other hand, he highly commends many of the institutions of the country. He waxes eloquent over the sumptuary laws which inter alia forbid all but princes and nobles riding on elephants; and he goes on to note with approval that

NO LAW-SUITS ARE SUFFERED

among the Indians. "There were," he reports, "no advocaties, judges or courts amoung them; and by consequence none of these (sic) animosities which the tediousness and malignity of the law perpetuates" One wonders whether the writer had not perhaps himself been the victim of the intolerable Chancery procedure of his own day and whether he really approved of a system of Government under which the weak could not possibly have had any protection against the strong or the oppressed against the oppressor. This part of the book ends with an explanation that the practice of "suttee," if we are to believe the ancients, was introduced to check the crime of husband—poisoning, which had become common; and there is also a note of certain provisions of the ancient Penal Code. Thus, perjury was punished by the amputation of hands and feet; "he who discovered a poison without finding its antidote was put to death; he who had cut off the arm or put out the eye of a tradesman was treated in the same manner." Can this be an echo from the ages of our old friend the "banya" and an irritated peasantry who have to be kept by heavy penalties from mutilating him. Nearly a hundred pages are devoted to

THE "FAUNA" OF THE INDIES,

and it is here that the credulity of the author is most astonishing. He describes the elephant, the rhinoceros, the camel, the camelopard, the horse, the lion, the leopard and panther (which he takes to be male and female of the same species), the dragon, the ant, the griffin, the ape, an extraordinary beast which he calls poophagus, the m

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL FRENCH'S CAPTURES.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Lord Kitchener wires from Middelburg that the additional captures made by General French up to the 25th instant, are one Krupp gun, one howitzer, one Maxim and quantities of ammunition, rifles, horses, sheep, cattle and wagons.

The Boers have had four killed and five wounded and three hundred surrendered.

Our casualties nil.

MORE ARTILLERY FOR THE CAPE.

Seven Field Batteries at Aldershot have been ordered to the Cape.

DE WET'S WHEREABOUTS.

De Wet and Steyn with the bulk of their own and Hertzogs Commandoes are camped on the South bank of the Orange River, which is still swollen.

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

In addition to invitations issued to the Colonies, India and Ceylon, Mr. Barton, the Premier, has called to Mr. Chamberlain inviting the Nations to send war-ships to the opening of the Australian Federal Parliament.

FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

Several skirmishes took place while the British column was returning to Affmadu, the enemy losing fifty to one hundred men.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Governor of New Zealand in receiving the Indian Contingent at Wellington referred to them as our brothers of the Empire.

The parade was witnessed by enthusiastic crowds

ITALIAN ENCROACHMENTS IN CHINA.

Three Italian warships are surveying Nimrod Sound near Chekiang and the crews have built barracks and a hospital on the southern shore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mariana left here this evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceanien left Aden for Bombay, on Thursday the 28th ultimo., at noon and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 5th instant at 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Broownuggur 4 6-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

The sum about £75,000 has been paid into Bank of England.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. H. HECHLE VS. R. J. OAKLEY.

THE first round of the ties for this season's championship was played off on Monday evening, the result being a remarkably easy win for J.H. Hechle. The best out of three sets was played, Mr. Hechle winning by 6-1 and 6-1. It was a runaway game in every sense of the word as not only was Oakley unable to secure more than two games but deuce was only called twice in the whole match. First in the third game of the first set which Hechle eventually won and again in the fifth game of the second set which fell to Oakley's credit. Except in these two instances and in the first game of the match which Oakley won, Hechle held his opponent at his mercy winning pretty well as he liked. He now has to meet W. Gibson who drew a bye in the first round on Wednesday evening and the match should prove an extremely interesting one. Gibson who appeared to be rather out of form a short time ago, owing to want of practice, is coming on wonderfully well now. He played two practice sets last evening with Captain Fleming, the holder of the championship title. Fleming won both sets, but in the first he had a hardish fight for it, winning eventually by 8 and 6. In the thirteenth game "deuce" was called seven times. The second set, owing to the failing light, fell to Fleming's credit in somewhat easy fashion. The champion, it may be remarked, seems to be in his usual fine form and from his play it would appear that nothing short of a miracle can prevent him from retaining the title for another year.—*English*man.

THE WALDORF COMPANY.

PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

Last night the Waldorf Co. at the Novelty Theatre put on "Pygmalion and Galatea." The production was most artistic, the staging of the play being very fine. Miss Waldorf as Galatea was very effective and posed beautifully in the statuesque phase. When she stepped down from the pedestal her acting was extremely admirable. Mr. Norval McGregor was as excellent as Pygmalion as in the other role, in which he appears with the distinction of an accomplished actor. One of the successes of the evening was the appearance of Miss Bessie Freeman as Cyne, the wife of Pygmalion and Mrs. Dow-Currier as Daphne was also exceedingly good. Miss. E M. Hallett as Myrene, Mr. Walter Durant as the amusing Chryses and Mr. W. W. Fond as Lucippe made the rest of the cast and all contributed to a very admirable representation. There was a critical, though not a large, audience and the artistic performance was greatly appreciated

INOCULATION AND PLAGUE.

MAJOR BANNERMAN, I.M.S., Superintendent, Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, has issued a report dealing with the immunity from plague which inoculation gives, as recorded by careful and reliable tests, made during the epidemics between 1897 and 1900. This has just been issued by Government, and the conclusions which Major Bannerman arrives at are :—

(a) That inoculation is harmless.

(b) That when given in the incubation stage (i. e. before signs of plague are apparent) it has—in many cases at least—the power of aborting the disease.

(c) That inoculation confers a high degree of immunity from plague and so reduces very greatly the number of attacks.

(d) That when, in spite of inoculation, a person is attacked, his chances of recovery are very greatly increased.

THE Behar Sugar Commission's report has just been published by the Bengal Government. The Director-General of Statistics and his colleagues on the Commission, Mr. D. M. Hamilton and Mr. Hancock, deserve well of the Government and the Behar planters for the admirable manner in which they have discharged their duty. Commissions usually take long to incubate, and the result is more often than not the discovery of an addled egg. In this case the Commission, which began to sit early in October, has done its work most expeditiously and its report, which is dated February 16th, is lucid, concise and practical, a model of what such a report should be.

VICTORIA MIDWIVES' SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

H. E. Lady Curzon has already received promises of subscriptions amounting to one lakh and thirty thousand rupees towards the Victoria Midwive's Scholarship Funds. The Maharani Chinku of Gwalior gives a lakh and the Maharajah Gwalior half a lakh.

CALCUTTA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the Tennis Championship, to-day, Kidd beat Hechle and meets Fleming in the finals.

THE SUGARCANE CROP.

The official estimate of the sugarcane crop for India this season, including Madras, is three million tons and Mr. O'Conor anticipates a diminution in foreign sugar imports in consequence of this good outturn

THE SERVICES.

Mr. G. S. Lemaistre officiates as Under Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D. vice Walker ; Mr. C. W. Dover acting for Lemaistre.

Mr. G. K. Watts, Superintending Engineer, is posted to the North West Provinces.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut.-Col. Richardson has twelve months' extesion of the Command of the 2nd South Lancashires.

THE manufacture of the new tripod for maxim guns is to be rapidly proceeded with in India, as the experiments have given satisfaction.

Among the questions closely engaging the attention of the Government of India is the further increase of Staff Corps Officers. The present shortage has made training under the Double Company system practically impossible.

THE ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE JUBBULPUR MAIL.

ARRESTS AND CONFESSIONS.

FIVE men have been arrested in connection with the recent attempt to wreck the down Jubbulpore mail near Khardi station, about 67 miles from Bombay. Their confessions have been recorded by the Magistrate of Thana. From these it appears that on the 24th instant the village of Sirole, five miles distant from Khardi station, was visited by the police, and a villager, named Bhangoo Pallo Wagh stated that about twenty-six days ago his cousin Paloo Kamloo, who also lived in the same village, came to him in the evening, and told him of a plan that had been hatched to wreck a train that day. He was asked to come to a field known as Pimpla to assist in the deed. Bhangoo agreed and arrived there about 6 p.m., and, after waiting for an hour or so, he saw Baloo coming to him from the direction of Kasara, accompanied by four other men, namely, Pillo, Kaloc, Dawoo, Amboo and Paloo Chawoo, all Thakurs and railway gangmen, and a Mahomedan gangman, named Lalloo Umer. When these men came up he saw that Baloo had a spanner, a hammer and a crowbar, and Dawoo a crowbar.

Under the directions of Baloo they all proceeded to a place called Karanji Pada. Here it was decided that they should wreck a train for grain or anything else they could get. The men got over the low wall on to the railway line, Balloo keeping the spanner and giving the keyman's hammer to Pilloo, and a crowbar to Laloo. Balloo then undid the bolts and Pilloo the keys, and, with their crowbars, Laloo and Dawoo loosened the rail, which slightly tilted over when the noise of an approaching train disturbed them, and they got over the wall and watched it. The train, however, passed over the tilted rail in safety. Baloo thereupon appealed to his companions to remove the rail altogether. This they agreed to do, and climbing over the wall, returned to the scene of their design, where they at once set to and lifted up the rail, placing it some distance off. They then returned to a hollow, and awaited the result of their labours.

They were not long ambuscaded when again the sound of what appeared to them to be a goods train was heard, but, instead, a light engine came up and got derailed. The culprits were all disappointed, and, seeing two persons from the engine going to the railway station, Balloo suggested a hasty retreat to their respective homes, otherwise they might be required to work at the derailment. Lalloo Umer, the Mahomedan, of the same village, has confirmed this version of the affair, but adds that on Saturday, the 26th January, his gang with two other gangs were called to Kassara to unload Public Works materials and it was on their way back that Baloo Pilloo, Dawoo and Paloo mooted the scheme to wreck a train.

Balloo, the prime-mover, and Latloo Umer, the Mahomedan, were placed on the 25th instant before the Huzoor Deputy Collector at Thana, and after their statements had been recorded, Mr. G. Rennison, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, applied for and was granted a remand of the case for ten days.

On the following day the Mahomedan, Lalloo Umer, took the police and a punch to a place about six miles from Khardi and about three miles from the scene of the derailment, and unearthed a large spanner and the head portion of a keyman's hammer, which lay buried in the ground. The stock of the hammer was broken off and missing. On the same day Dawoo Amboo was arrested by the police and owned to his participation in the crime. He was in due course placed before the same Magistrate at Thana and a remand granted.

BOMBAY P. R. ASSOCIATION LOCAL MEETING.

THE following are the results of the British Local Meeting, 1900 :—

Match I.—Rapid Independent—1st Norfolk Regiment "B" Company, points 16, prize Rs. 100, entries 7.

Match II.—Independent—1st Norfolk Regiment "B" Company, points 10, prize Rs. 100, and entries 6.

Match III.—Rapid Volleys—Detachment 2nd Welsh Regiment, "E" Company, points 11, prize Rs. 100, entries 9.

Match IV.—Independent—2nd Royal Scots, "G" Company, points 7, prize Rs. 100, entries 5.

Match V.—Aggregate of Scores made in Matches 1, 2, 3 and 4—1st Norfolk Regiment "B" Company, points 35, prize Rs. 100, entries 10.

NATIVE MATCHES.

Match VI.—The "Harris Challenge Cup"—"A" Squadron, No. 2 team, 2nd Bombay Lancers, points 173, prize Rs. 75 and Cup, time—9min, 4 3-5 ecs. "B" Squadron 2nd Bombay Lancers, points 169 ties, prize Rs. 25. Time—8min. 17secs. "C" Squadron 2nd Bombay Lancers, points 169 ties, prize Rs. 25, Time—9min, 20 ecs., entries 9.

Match VII.—Rapid Independent—Erinpura Irregular Force and 4th Bombay Rifles "G" Company, points 8, ties, prize Rs. 37-8, entries 5.

Match IX.—Rapid Volleys—Erinpura Irregular Force, points 5, Rs. 75, entries 5.

Match X.—Independent—4th Bo. Rifles, "H" Co, points 7, prize Rs. 75, entries 5.

Match XI.—Independent—17th Bo. I. "F" Co, points 7, prize Rs. 75, entries 5.

Match XII.—Marching Order Competition—25th Bo. Rifles, points 24, prize Rs. 75, entries 5.

Match XIII.—Aggregate of Score made in Matches 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12—Erinpura Irregular Force, points 40, prize Rs. 75, entries 7.

Match XIV.—Revolver Competition.—2nd Bo. Grenadiers, points 172, prize, Rs. 50, entries 4.

Francis Memorial Cup.—2nd Bombay Grenadiers, points 153, prize Rs. 25 and the Cup, entries 5.

THE SHAKESPEARIAN MATINEES.

THE students of Bombay showed their appreciation of the educational opportunity provided by the Waldorf Company's series of Shakespearian matinees, by filling the Novelty Theatre yesterday afternoon, when "Romeo and Juliet" was performed for their benefit. The house was crowded in every part and the audience followed the play with critical interest. Applause of the performers was liberal and enthusiastic and no point of the play was missed. This afternoon Hamlet will be played when Mr. Edmund Russell will appear as the Melancholy Dane.

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

THE FINAL ENUMERATION.

THE numbering of the people in the City of Bombay is an interesting and difficult piece of work, but it will be satisfactorily completed by to-morrow morning. Hardwork and an army of supervisors and numerators will have accomplished that result. When the preliminary operations began there were hitches and breakdowns, as was to be expected, but with much labour those were remedied and by Wednesday the huge staff charged with the task of taking the Census was working smoothly. The prejudices or obstinacy of the people had been overcome and the process of enumeration has since gone on most successfully. In the beginning the Mussulman populace, in the most densely congested districts of the Native City, shut their doors and otherwise obstructed the enumerators in their work. The chief opposition came, not as might have been expected from the illiterate, but from among the middle and educated classes, whose attitude appeared to be the result of pure obstinacy. They were ultimately persuaded to take a more reasonable view and to assist the enumerators in their work. The plague, too, has been a considerable cause of trouble, paid enumerators declining to continue their services on that account. The fear of the Mahomedans, together with dread of the pestilence, caused about 250 of the men to throw up the work in Mandvi, Dongri Oomerkhari and Chakla, where owing to the density of population the enumeration required to be most carefully done. In this dilemma Mr. Edwardes, who is in charge of the Census operations, had to call upon the Government and Municipal employes acting as enumerators to do extra work. For this they are given additional pay at the rate of Rs. 6 for every extra block they complete. These Government and Municipal employes have worked hard and well, continuing every night until eleven o'clock, and by this means it has been possible to complete the preliminary labour, so that everything will be prepared for the final check to-night. The system followed for the Native Census has been to prepare the schedules, so that when the enumerators go round in the night, all they have to do is to strike out or add according to absentees or new comers. The schedules have been printed in English so that they have all had to be filled in by the enumerators. This is considered an improvement on the method followed at the last Census, when the forms were in the vernaculars and indifferent enumerators threw them into the houses for the people to fill up themselves. The result on that occasion was that many of the papers were never filled in at all. The present arrangement should, therefore, lead to a much more accurate return of the population than was the case ten years ago. Most excellent work has been done by many Native gentlemen, some of them plague volunteers, who have tendered their assistance to Mr. Edwardes. But, undoubtedly, the best work has been done in Girgaum, Chaupati and in one circle in Bhuleshwar, where the enumeration has been solely carried out by school boys. This has, indeed, been a most interesting experiment and in some of the districts, where difficulties were encountered in finding suitable enumerators, a body of intelligent school boys would have been most welcome. In the districts where the lads operated the schools undertook to be responsible for the numbering and for a couple of weeks before the work began the boys were instructed in the duties of enumerators by means of blackboard exercises. The results have been in every respect admirable ; and probably when the next Census comes round the experiment will be improved upon. To-night the work of finally checking the schedules will begin at seven o'clock ; and will be carried on well into to-morrow morning. Europeans and Eurasians are required to fill up their forms this evening and to-morrow all the papers will be collected.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

MAJOR-GENERAL BURNETT presided over a meeting of plague volunteers on Wednesday morning for the purpose of explaining to those present the new arrangements in regard to plague administration which it is proposed to introduce, and further to review the work already done. In his remarks, he pointed to the benefits inoculation had conferred on the people and the decrease in mortality among plague cases. In 1900-1 in inoculated areas there had been only 25 deaths, as compared with 715 in 1899 ; in mixed areas 47 deaths as compared with 220 in 1899, and in uninoculated areas 62 as against 113 in 1889. More remarkable were the figures of the police force ; in 1899, the strength of the force was 457, of whom none were inoculated, and 88 died from plague. The strength in 1900 was 484, of whom 475 were inoculated, but only four died from plague. The General, having paid a tribute of thanks to the great good which the Volunteers had exerted among the people, went on to read the report. He spoke of the inoculation campaign which had been carried on. Both in the Cantonment and City larger numbers were inoculated this year than in former years, and perhaps to this may be due the fact that the surrounding villages have escaped plague altogether. During the past two years inoculation has been carried out more extensively in certain localities than in others. Some communities and castes have all along held aloof from inoculation, particularly the Shimpis, the Marvari and Guzerati bunias, and it was most noticeable that these people suffered during the epidemic out of all proportion to their numbers. In the new Modikhana owing to the large number of persons inoculated, the people practically escaped the plague altogether, though in the preceding year the place had been badly infected. In Kamatipura, where a very large portion of the people was inoculated after the epidemic of 1899, the number of cases recorded was insignificant ; in previous epidemics Kamatipura had more cases than any other district of the Cantonment.

The health of the Cantonment had been better, and he felt justified in ascribing the greater immunity of the Cantonment to the following cause : (1) inoculation, (2) better sanitary conditions, and (3) the greater readiness of residents of Cantonments to vacate their houses on the appearance of the epidemic. An excellent arrangement which deserves mentioning and which, it is hoped, may be followed in future by other communities or groups of families, was that of the Bohra community. These comprise some of the principal shopkeepers and tradesmen in the bazaar ; they were given a site on the garrison parade ground for a camp ; they made all their own arrangements as to tents, water, conservancy, etc ; the result being in every way satisfactory ; they kept their shops in the Bazaar open throughout the epidemic, instead of moving off to Bombay or elsewhere as on former occasions. In this way there was a feeling of security among the people, while they were still able to attend to their ordinary avocations, thus preventing a dislocation of business. Arrangements similar to those of the Bhoras, said General Burnett, deserve to be encouraged, as there is no cost to Government, and the desired object is at the same time attained.

He also remarked on voluntary vacnation by the people, and their readiness to report cases of sickness which had been one of the most pleasing features of the last epidemic. He referred in complementary terms to the pamphlet written by Dr. S. H. Mody, advocating inoculation, and to the assistance and advice given by Dr. De Mello, L. R. C. P. (Edin) ; and Dr. Kollaporwalla, L. R. C. P. (Edin) ; L. R. C. P. (London) ; Dr. Erasmus Dias, L. M. and S. and to Dr. Saldhana. General Burnett expressed his wish to again bring prominently to the notice of Government the excellent work of Capt Gunn, Chief Plague Authority, Poona Cantonment. He had worked night and day in the interess of the poor and afflicted and had, by his devotion, care, and consideration, earned the love and respect of every soul in the Cantonment.

In concluding, he thanked them all for the great help and assistance they had been to him in the past. It had been a source of great gratification to him to see how readily the people had come forward to assist the authorities. This result was due to them, and he hoped that they would ever be ready to do everything in their power as much for their own sakes as for the King's.

Mr. Gangaram Bhaw Maske then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to General Burnett, and the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE TRAMWAY'S QUESTION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

The President said that the only subject before the meeting was the consideration of their report of the committee, appointed by the Corporation with regard to the Tramway question. In the course of deliberations on this subject various matters of a confidential nature might come up, which it might not be deemed desirable should be communicated to the public. He therefore, proposed that the item No. 33 on the agenda, viz, the report of the committee, appointed by the Corporation resolution, dated 13th December 1900, to carry on negotiations with parties that might be willing to take over the concession of working the Tramways and supplying electric light and power in Bombay, be considered in private.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil desired to address the President.

The President : It is not a question for discussion.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta : We have only to vote.

Mr. Vakil : As a matter of fact the subject before the meeting is not private at all.

On the proposition being put to the vote, it was carried, and the President asked the Press and the public to withdraw.

A NEW COMPANY TO TAKE OVER THE SYSTEM.

The report of the Committee, which was submitted to the Corporation and which was of a confidential nature, recommended that the offer of the Pioneer Light and Power Company of London to take over the two concessions of the tramways and electric lighting be accepted. There was only the one tender before the Corporation, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. having yesterday morning finally put an end to their negotiations.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the report of the Committee, was after some discussion, adopted.

The decision of the Corporation in the matter is officially given in the following terms : "The Corporation have empowered the Commissioner and a Committee, subject to compliance with certain specified conditions, to make arrangements with the Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of London to work the two concessions of the tramways and the electric lighting.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE VISITS ST. JOHN'S MARATHI MISSION.

ON Tuesday afternoon, H. E. Lady Northcote, accompanied by Captain Wood, A. D. C., visited St. John's Marathi Mission, Umarkhady. Miss Bradley, M.D., and the Revs. J H Lord and Kemble received her and conducted her round the Mission Boys' School, the Church, St. Andrew's Girls' School, the Hospital and the Night School. Her Excellency expressed herself much pleased with the various works and especially with the welcome from the Night School men and boys, by whom she was garlanded.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th February 1901, at 5-30 p. m., when Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., President, was in the chair.

The following presents were announced and thank voted to the donors: —From Sydney—Science of Man, Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia. From Calcutta—Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Nos. IX, X, and XI, 1900. tome Paris— Renne des Traditions Populaire, Form XV, No. 12—Le Mois Scientifique No. 1, 3 Annee. From Berlin—Verhomdlunger der Gesellschaft for Erdkunde, Bond XXVII, Nos. 9 and 10, and Band XXVIII, No. 1 ; From Berlin—Zeitschript der Gesellschaps fur Erdkunde, Bond XXXV No. 4 ; and from Mexico—Anthropological Bibliography (Somatology).

The Annual Report of the Council and Financial Statements were read, confirmed and adopted.

Colonel G. Waters, addressing the meeting, said that, while retiring from the presidential chair, he thanked the members of the Society for co-operating with him so kindly in advancing the interests of the Society, which had for its object the study of man and everything connected with human nature. No study, he said, was so elevating as the study of mankind and one could not spend his leisure hours more profitably than in the investigation of the characters, customs, manners and the modes of life of the different nationalities that inhabit the earth. He thanked the members of the Society for the kindness with which they had treated him and assured them that he would continue taking interest in the welfare of the Society, wherever he would be. He then proposed Mr. K. R. Cama for the presidential chair for the ensuing year, and said that the Society would find no better scholar than Mr. Cama, who was the Vice President of the Society for several years and who took a lively interest in its deliberations.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year (1901) :—President—Mr. Khurshedji Rustomji Cama. Vice-Presidents—Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, I. M. S., Mr. Tribhovendas Manzuldas Nathubhoy, Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel. Council :—Ex-officio Member, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Past President, Ordinary Members : Hon ble Mr. Basil Scott, M. A., M. H. M. Phipson, Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, B. A., Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, Mr. Sadamound Balkrishna Bandare, Dr. Rustum R. R. Ranina, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M. D., Mr. Nassarwanji Jivanji Readymoney, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Rao Bahadur Raganath Sadasive Jayakar, Colonel W B. Ferris Bo. S. C., Khan Bahadur Nawroji Maneji Khorzia, Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., Mr. J. H. M. Ryan, Barrister-at Law. Secretary and Treasurer : Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Foreign Secretary, Prof. O S. Pedroza. Auditors : Mr. K. R. Kama, Mr. B. B. Patel. Bankers : Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., then read a paper on "A Parsee Deed of Partition about 150 years old : a form of slavery referred to therein." This was a Deed of Partition made 155 years ago by the heirs of one Mr. Nowrojee Kershashjee Homjee Unwala. All the property of the deceased, including ornaments, cattle, mill-stones, and utensils, are divided among themselves by the heirs. With all these as forming a part and parcel of the property of the deceased, a number of "golams," i. e. slaves, of the Koli sect, are named and each of the four heirs gets a number of these slaves. To the share of one heir fell three slaves and a half, of whom one is a male and two and a half are females. The so-called half share is a woman named Gamyli. She is considered as half a slave, because one other person named Nusserwanjee is a part partner in her. To the share of a second there fell five slaves and a half, and so on with other heirs. Now the question is, what is this form of slavery referred to in this old document? It is a kind of slavery that was prevalent to a great extent in Gujerat about 100 years ago, and is said to be prevalent even now to a certain extent in some Naive States. Large agriculturists and Zamindars had in their service a certain number of persons or slave-servants, whom they provided with food and lodging and clothing. When they grew up and served their masters faithfully, they were married by their masters, who paid the marriage expenses and provided food and clothing for the children also. These persons in their turn bound themselves to serve their masters to the end of their life. In times of distress and famine, it was the bounden duty of the master to feed his slaves, servants and their families. In the case of what are named in the document as half slave servants, what was required of the persons was to serve one master for half the day and the other master for the other half of the day. In the above document the female slave servants carry their children also to the particular master in whose lot they fall as his share.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

WE are requested to remind the public that the Society's conversazione will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Arts on March 15th at 5 p. m. and the Exhibition will be opened by H. E. the Governor on the 16th March at 5 p. m. and that all intending subscribers should lose no time in sending their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretaries, Tamarind Lane, Fort. The prizes, we learn have been increased this year, and the interest of the Exhibition promises to be well sustained.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A small field of about twenty-five, amongst whom were four ladies, assembled at the Rifle Butts, our meeting place yesterday. All signs of the cold weather have quite disappeared, but still the morning was pleasant and fresh, and there seemed a fairly good dew. The train in from Bombay was very late, it was therefore 6-30, and broad daylight before the Master was able to give the word to move off. We found in our usual spot, the corner of Sahar Melon ground, and it looked as if we were to be taken over that much dreaded spot, but fortune favoured us, and to our relief we saw the hounds turning right handed making for Kaleena. We had a fine opening burst over the high bunds, skirted Kaleena hill, and crossing a dry nullah and through a small wood, came out on to the gardens on the far side of Kaleena. Here we pulled up whilst the hounds hunted through the cultivations, and a very pretty sight it was seeing them work the line through. When they emerged from there we followed them, working straight for the house with a high wall round. We left this on our left and swinging right handed, crossed a nullah and came on to a very nasty patch of melon ground. We kept steadily on, running parallel with he banks of the Backwater, until hounds suddenly dropped down the bank, and swam across the water. As they entered the water the jack was seen to spring up the opposite bank, and it looked as if things were soon to come to an end, but putting on a spurt on the other side he quickly out-distanced his pursuers. Most fortunately for the riders the varmint had chosen a fordable spot, so we were able to keep up with hounds. After leaving the Backwater we had a few nice cactus hedges to jump and a fast scamper over nice grassy going till we reached the Coorla Tanna road. Across this, and bearing left-handed, we made for the Powai range of hills. Fortunately our quarry's point was not the high range of hills we usually go to, but keeping along the valley he made towards Powai lake. Without an instant's check we went on at a good round pace, through brushwood and under growth too thick for us to see where we were going, or where the holes lay, trusting to luck to come safely through it. Hounds now began to swarm up the side of the hill. However, as they did not go very far up the slope, but ran straight on, we were enabled to keep to the better going down in the valley and yet follow all their movements. Eventually they crossed to the top of one hill and down the other side, over a road, the name of which I don't know, and along the next valley. After going some little way we came upon a wood in and out of which we dodged. We were now close to Powai lake which lay to our left, but hounds went straight on. The going was extremely blind, grass and undergrowth standing up to our horses girths. We came to a hedge of aloes and scent began to get catchy. Our quarry was seen to double back from the hedge and to make for a hill which lay to to the back of us, with one hound after him. The rest of the pack went on until they suddenly came to fault. As the jack had been viewed doubling back the Master was told of it and he whipped his hounds off and turned back, but in the undergrowth they must have put up a fresh jack and they continued hunting him out in Vehar direction. A good many of the field pulled up and went back to the spot where our original quarry was last viewed, thinking the rest of the pack would return to his line. It was a lovely spot where we stopped, Powai was on our left, Vehar hill in front of us and on our right below in the valley, the railway line and Bhandup. There are several old ruins in the vicinity, and an old chapel. Up to this time we had been going steadily for 45 minutes. We waited for some minutes, but finding hounds were out of sight and sound we turned homewards, having a very long and hot jog before us. I hear the pack hunted their quarry for another 45 minutes from the time most of the field pulled up. They followed the Tansa pipe line, went under a culvert and after hunting some distance to the right of the pipe, crossed back to the left. They went past where the break in the pipe is, which has caused the stoppage of our water supply for the last few days, and eventually lost the varmint in Vihar jungles, close to the lake. The run lasted for an hour and a half from find to finish—surely a record run for this time of year. JORROCKS.

THE BOGEY-MAN OF THE N. W. FRONTIER.

SHAKR is known to have crossed the frontier lately, writes a Peshawar correspondent, hence the nights have ceased to be peaceful. Shakr is the bogey-man of the North-West Frontier. He is a famous outlaw with a price of Rs. 500 on his head. Many daring blood-thirsty deeds are believed to have been committed or organised by him. Bombarding quarter-guards, gagging and kidnapping sentries, rushing outlying pickets, are all feats in his line, and he is believed to be guilty of several such outrages that took place three years ago in the time of the Tirah Campaign. Be this as it may, since he was last reported to have ventured into British territory several disturbances have taken place. There have been shots fired in cantonments pretty frequently, and one or two attempted burglaries, but besides these two murders of sentries on their posts have been committed.

The first took place in the Commissariat Transport Lines, where one of the sentries of the guard is posted on a spot overlooking the Kabuli Gate of Peshawar city. The other night this sentry was shot through the body, and is now lying mortally wounded in hospital. His rifle was seized, and must have caused chagrin to Mr. Shakr, when he or his myrmidons found it to be only a Snider. The incident certainly shows up the obvious advantage of arming sentries in rifle-stealing localities with only inferior obsolete weapons. The sentry in question was an old soldier of sixteen years' service, and it seems a cruel shame that a man with this record should close his career in a way which, however blood-curdling the incident, and however staunch the man's adherence to duty, has yet not got the same glamour about it that pertains to a casualty on active service. Practically also there is a wide difference. The man's family "ipso facto" gets no family pension. The circumstance has to get taken up as a special case by the man's commanding officer, who petitions Government on the man's behalf, and no guarantee exists for any sentry in peace time, that if he is shot on his post the "Sirkar" will provide for his family. This seems somewhat of an oversight.

The other sentry-murder took place two nights ago. It was more inexplicable than the other, for the victim, a sentry of the Wiltshire's quarter-guard, was shot at from a considerable distance, and this was followed by no attempt to rush the guard or seize upon the sentry or his rifle. The first shot only alarmed the guard, but was followed by another which killed the sentry. The night was dark and the somewhat hopelese search which followed resulted in nothing.

BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

A very successful social gathering was held on Wednesday evening in the Rooms of the Y. W. C. A., Apollo Bunder, to mark the closing of the classes held during the past few weeks in the new Hall of the Association that has been erected on the Cooperage. After tea Miss Hill the Principal of the Home presided at a demonstration of work to show the progress made by members of the classes. A competition in blouse cutting in which members of Mrs. Waller's Dressmaking Class took part, was held. A prize was offered for neatness and quickness in cutting out a blouse from a yard and a half of material and amid excitement Miss Ella Payne was declared the winner. The Choral Class which has been carefully trained by Miss Muir-Mackenzie, sang "The Lord is my Shepherd." Thereafter Miss Walker played some lively tunes on the mandoline, and received hearty applause. Miss Ferns sang very sweetly, and Miss Muir-Mackenzie delighted the gathering with her performance on the violin. The Bible competition prize was won by Miss Nellie Smith. The meeting ended with a hymn and prayer.

THE first forecast of the oilseeds crop of Bengal—which includes linseed, rapeseed, til, and other seeds, and is of great importance in the Lower Provinces—has just been issued by the local Agricultural Department. The season on the whole has been unfavourable, the crops suffering in some districts from drought, and in others from excessive rain. The area sown is 3,645,600 acres, some half a million acres less than the normal area, though a little more than the figure of last year, and it is anticipated that not more than 90 per cent. of a normal crop will be harvested.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE QUEENS' FAVOURITE DETECTIVE.

LADIES' TAILORS ON STRIKE

PARIS, FEB. 8TH.

M. PAOLI ought to be a proud man. He was the only Frenchman outside the diplomatic circle who was invited to Monday's funeral service in Saint George's Chapel. M. Paoli is the intinerant Commissioner of Police of the P. L. M. Railway. In that capacity he looks after Royal personages who travel on that line, and was almost attached to the Queen's suite when she was at Cannes. M. Paoli is one of the many Corsicans who make such good detectives. No Sovereign was ever murdered within the wide limits of his sphere of surveillance. He gave so much satisfaction to the Queen that she gave orders, in token of her great regard, that he should be invited to the Diamond Jubilee, and that every facility should be given for him to see what was most interesting on that celebration. M. Paoli has been charged in times past with the safety of the King, who shared the late Queen's regard for him. After the ceremony in Saint George's Chapel Princess Beatrice received M. Paoli to say how grateful the Royal Family were for the care with which he had watched over the Queen.

The Empress of Austria in advancing life had a bad circulation and a rheumatic tendency. After sitting some time in a railway carriage she felt a violent desire to walk about. On the morning on which she appointed to meet the late M. Faure at the P.L.M. terminus she arrived there twenty minutes before the President. Immediately she had alighted she called, "Paoli! Paoli! Where in the world is Paoli?" He hastened to the call. "My good M. Paoli," she said, "here I am safe, but not sound. I am awfully cramped and aching. Give me your arm. I want so badly to stretch my legs." The unconventional Empress walked up and down for some time leaning on M. Paoli's arm. She was quite out of his jurisdiction when she was assassinated, but he had often warned her about the dangers of her reckless imprudence, though the disliked being warned. A police warning seemed to her, she said, like the skeleton at the Egyptian feast.

The rehearsals of M. Sardou's drama "La Patrie will begin at the Theatre Francais on Saturday. This work was brought out towards the end of the Second Empire at the Porte St. Martin, and then in Brussels. Mlle. Fargeuil played the part of the wife of Rysoors, the Flemish patriot. She played rather from her nerves than from her heart, but was nevertheless a most effective actress. Leonide Leblanc sustained the character of Dolores, daughter of the Duke of Alva, who was shown in all his Inquisitorial cruelty. "La Patrie" was patronised at Brussels by three celebrated exiles—Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and the Duc d'Aumale.

The strike of journeymen ladies' tailors is a cause of joy to the other dressmakers. The ladies' tailors ask for 10 francs a day. This could easily be paid, as the profits on the tailor made dress are high. Dressmakers complain that the tailor-made dress leaves no room for extravagant fancies, unless in dinner and ball dresses. It is therefore bad for their trade, as are most garments that are simple, convenient, rational, and durable. The costume they would taboo owes its vogue to Queen Alexandra, an admirer of neat, plain elegance. I am told she was first led to think of adapting the riding habit to walking purposes under the following circumstances. She took a long ride to a country house, where she was to stay some days. Owing to some accident her trunks did not arrive in time. Equal to the occasion, she had the skirt of her habit cut shorter, and with a rose and a jet necklace was nicely dressed for dinner. Next day she found the shortened habit so convenient for walking in woods that she resolved to have her street dresses in future made by a tailor and in cloth or alpaca. The mode has lasted nearly twenty years. It is a great promoter of health, because it renders exercise in the open air easy and pleasant. Queen Alexandra also made the jersey a fashionable favourite for some years. A great dressmaker not long ago, speaking of her, said : "She is the best-dressed Royal lady in Europe, and the one who flings away least money on her clothes." Rational dressmaking —but not as Lady Harberton understands it—has always found a patroness in the new Queen. Long may she continue to give it her patronage.

M. Deschanel has been to the Motor Car Exhibition. The ladies who were there almost mobbed him. They all pressed forward to see the amiable and elegant President of the Chamber who is not afraid to be married on an unlucky day or date. He also interested as one who is about to make a love match—albeit, a thickly-gilded one. The exhibitors were as forward as the ladies to gather round M. Deschanel. He petted the children he saw in small motors, kissed some of them, and examined carefully many vehicles. One motor pleased him greatly, but what he feared, he said, was the expense of keeping it in repair. The exhibitor promised he would keep it in thorough repair for him at a cost of £60 a year. The French manufacturers of motor-cars go in for articles de luxe. They find it impossible to compete with the Germans in cheapness. Skilled labour, a German manufacturer from Cologne tells me, is two-thirds cheaper than in France, electricity one-half cheaper, and ra

of those who knew the district before this inroad. It may seem a pernicious theory, but we incline ourselves to the belief that in these cases a generation very soon arises who love anew without any knowledge of loss.

As anticipated, the discussion on the Associations' Bill has not been allowed to pass without severe attacks upon the French Jews. M. Lesies, the hope of the Nationalist Party and the stormy petrel of the Chamber, has naturally seized the occasion to make a fierce drive at our brethren across the Channel, and he has been fortunate enough to attract the notice of M. Zadoc Kahn, the respected Grand Rabbi of France. We, says the "Jewish Chronicle," do not know that in ordinary circumstances it is a wise thing to minister to anti-Semitic vanity by condescending to notice every distribe directed against the race. But, in the present instance, there was probably no option but to take up a challenge thrown down from the tribune of the Chamber. Hence, the letter of reply addressed by M. Zadoc Kahn to the President of the Chamber. M. Lasies and his friends have sought to parry the attack on the French Associations by attacking Hebrew organisations. There could not be a more absured parallel, for the methods of Jewish institutions have absolutely nothing in common with those of the French religious orders. We have never heard, for instance, that those institutions cultivate political objects or acknowledge an alien Power. It is characteristic of anti-Jewish procedure that the allegation was also made that the Alliance Israelite has issued an address setting forth the necessity of turning Austrian Galicia into a Jewish kingdom. The Grand Rabbin very properly dennounces the address as a forgery. We have heard of an agitation for establishing a Polish Kingdom in Galicia, but Poles and Jews are not necessarily convertible terms, and the Galician agitation is no more a Jewish product than the corresponding movement in Bohemia.

BABASHAI *VS.* BRITISH COIN.

THE following is the humble petition of the subjects living in the village of Kaira in the Bombay Presidency, addressed to the Viceroy :—

That in our district from the time of the supremacy of the Maharattas, we had Babashai Currency. In August last it had been resolved to stop all Babashai coins from the Districts of His Highness the Gaekwar and also from our district, and in order that people may not have to suffer loss, it has been also resolved to give from certain Government treasuries British coins in exchange for Babashai currency at the rate of 130 Babashai rupees for 100 British coins up to 28th February 1901, after which time, the Babashai rupees will cease to be a legal tender.

From the time of the first ruling Gaekwar Prince, up to this day, there have been more than a dozen Princes and accordingly, there have been some four or five sorts of various Babashai coins in circulation. One of these which is styled Shikkai rupee, was rupee in currency in the Kadi division of the Gaekwar's territory as well as in the districts adjoining it and we hear some two or three years ago, by a special order of his Highness the Gaekwar, the Shikkai Coin has ceased to be a legal tender ; of which we being British subjects can hardly be expected to be aware—consequently, when the Shikkai coin was in currency, we people were always possessed of that coin for which we had at that time to pay some premium in exchange. Owing to the dis-continuation of the coin, we have some Shikkai rupees still with us. As a coin the Shikkai rupee is far superior to the Babashai coin and his Highness the Gaekwar offered nearly 109 Babashai rupees in exchange for 100 Shikkai. Though such is the case, the officers here do not accept this coin in exchange for British rupees, even at the same value as the British coin, though the Government would realize nearly 7 or 8 rupees thereby.

This part of the country had been afflicted by famine for the last two years and this order of the officers here of not accepting the Shikkai coin has been an additional grievance, as its not being a legal tender makes it equal in price to an equivalent piece of silver.

When under the resolution of the Government Babashai coins are to be exchanged, the action of the officers here in not accepting this coin which is simply an old Babashai coin, is arbitrary and drives us into useless inconvenience.

Your Excellency therefore will take into consideration, this sore grievance of ours and order the Bombay Government to accept the Shikkai coin from the British districts at least at the rate of exchange fixed for Babashai coins. The period for this exchange is very short and we therefore have to request Your Excellency to look into this matter before the 28th of this month, and for which we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While various meetings are being held in every little town of this continent to express their extreme grief and sorrow at the loss India has sustained by the death of the late Mr. Justice Ranade the father of Social, Religious and Educational reforms, and to send letters of condolence to his wife in her sad bereavement, it is with feelings of deep regret I observe that nothing has been done to perpetuate his memory. It is recognised on all hands that he left no stone unturned in making India what she is now. The peace and prosperity she now enjoys and the unique positions she now holds among all British possessions are to a great extent due to him. He it was who exerted every nerve to make her sons happy by first drawing attention to the obstacles and impediments that were in the way of progress and reforms—reforms which were much needed and then by removing them by adopting the best means possible. Brethren, notwithstanding all his great and good deeds for the welfare of his mother-country, people seem to be forgetting him ; because though various reports have reached my ears that meetings would be soon called by the leaders of this country with a view to commemorate his memory, nothing has yet been done in that direction. And what does it mean ? Does it mean that the people have been engaged in raising a Queen's memorial or they have been indifferent ? I hope the former. Let them come forward and boldly say that they have never been and will never be indifferent to that old man who passed away from us in doing good to India—who in fact sacrificed his whole life for her good. I now appeal to all citizens who have been placed by him in a position to appreciate his good deeds and his merits, and especially to Mr. Vachha, Mr. Sayani, Mr. Phirozshah, Sir Bhalchandra, Mr. Justice Chandawarker and the people of the Bombay presidency, who have in comparison to other sister-presidencies derived much more benefit, to do that which will tell posterity why their forefathers revered the old man and would put into their minds the good done by him. It would further tell them that he lived for India and died for India. One thing more and I have done. The suggestions made by the Kaiser-i-Hind in its English columns that the subscription would be raised in all parts of this country because of the good that he did to all without any distinction and that there would be a common fund for the whole sum and that the fund would be used for the benefit of all, are worthy the consideration of the executive committee that would be appointed. In conclusion, let me once more appeal to the people of my country to do their utmost to perpetuate the memory of a great man—great in action—in a way most beneficial and useful to them and to those who are to come.—Yours, &c.

28-2-1901. C. M. M.

In a village in the district, writes a Peshawar correspondent, a few nights ago, a certain villager's donkey broke loose, and grazed till down on a field of young barley belonging to another villager. The latter on the next day assessed the damage at four annas and billed the owner of the donkey accordingly. He, however, expressed considerable reluctance to pay up. Being thus four annas to the bad, the owner of the barley-field hit upon the following plan :—He waited till dead of night, when his debtor was lying asleep on a charpoy, and then taking a large stone killed him by dropping it upon his head. To make assurance doubly sure, he then proceeded to grind the man's head with the stone until it was reduced to a kind of pulp. The corpse was brought in the next day to the Peshwar Civil Hospital with nothing more to account for the state of things than what is recounted above, though it was also added that there was some doubt whether the dead man was the former owner of the delinquent donkey, or only some one who had been murdered by mistake in his place.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Influenza, Coughs and Colds. In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences to the patient. Holloway's remedies will restore if recovery be possible ; they allay the alarming symptoms and purify the blood ; Nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITION.

INQUIRY CLOSED.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, further inquired into the petition of Karamall Peerbhoy, who prayed for an order to set aside the election of Dr. A. G. Viegas and Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishanji Vandekar, on the ground of alleged illegal practices. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Nobie, with Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Baptista, barrister-at-law, appeared for Dr. Viegas, while Mr. Mir Aun Ali, instructed by Mr. Koregaonker for Mr. Vandekar.

His Honour informed Dr. Viegas that unless his witnesses were forthcoming that day no further indulgence would be shown to him on that score.

Mr. Baptista said that Dr. Viegas was unable to produce his witnesses, without the assistance of the six Mahomedan candidates. He had some witnesses, but the counsel had advised him not to bring them and waste the time of the Court. Even in bringing these few witnesses the defence had to surmount great difficulties. They believed that in all they could reduce some fifty or sixty votes of the other side.

His Honour inquired whether Mr. Baptista had summoned his witnesses. Mr. Baptista having replied in the negative, he said that he could not assist him.

Mr. Baptista offered to summon the witnesses in accordance with the wishes of the Court.

His Honour said that he had simply made a remark.

Mr. Baptista said he would be able to produce two or three witnesses.

In reply to an inquiry from the Bench, Mr. Mir Aun Ali said that his client had expereinced similar difficulties for want of Mahomedan assistance.

His Honour : Then you propose to take the same course.

Mr. Aun Ali : The same course, Sir, but unlike Mr. Baptista, we have summoned two witnesses, who have not yet turned up in Court.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola was then called to give his evidence with regard to certain allegations made against him by the petitioner on the previous day.

His Honour : It is said, Mr. Ebrahim, that you were agent or assisting the eight gentlemen who had been elected.

Mr. Ebrahim : I was assisting my brother's election.

The Judge : Not that of any other candidates ?

Mr. Ebrahim : Well, as all were working together, my help was given to all.

The Judge : Then you did assist the eight elected candidates?—Yes, I had been assisting them indirectly. I was present in the booth from morning to evening on the election day.

The Judge : Now, Mr. Karamali, the petitioner, had said that you brought one Datoobhoy Jetha to the poll. Was it true ?—No, Sir.

The Judge : And that you got him to vote in the name of Essabhoy Jhanar ?—No, Sir. I have some explanation to give, which your honour will allow me to make.

The Judge : Yes, I am coming to that ; but do you know Datoobhoy Jetha ?—Yes, Sir, but I do not know Essabhoy Thavar.

The Judge : Do you know that Essabhoy Thavar is dead ?—Yes, Sir.

The Judge : Then you know him by name ?—Yes and that he was dead when the poll was taken.

The Judge : What explanation do you want to make ?

Mr. Ebrahim : The name of Essabhoy Thavar in the election roll was the name of the firm and not that of the individual. My father died twenty years ago, and still we conduct our business in his name. On the day of the election I found that there was some shouting on the part of the petitioner and I went to enquire what was the matter. I ascertained that Datoobhoy Jetha had been offering a vote in the name of Essabhoy Thavar and that the petitioner was challenging that vote. I at once asserted that that was the notice of the firm and that Datoobhoy Jetha could not vote without a power of attorney. I then took out a blank form of power of attorney—I mean a stamp-paper—and was about to fill it up, when I recollected that the power of attorney signed by Datoobhoy Jetha in the name of the firm, had already been issued in the name of Merwanji R. Daruwalla, one of my clerks ; and I asked Datoobhoy to wait a bit, as I thought it useless to get another power of attorney. I then went to the test of the eight candidates to fetch my clerk to the polling office with the power of attorney, in order to get that vote recorded. However, by the time I got back to the polling office, I could not find Datoobhoy Jetha and the matter there dropped. As I was very busy, I did not think about it subsequently. I now hold in my hands five powers of attorney, including the one in question, but none of them were utilised, because at the time they could have been utilised, it was too late and the polling office was closed. Natoobhoy Jetha did not vote in my presence and it was so obviously absurd to suppose that, holding a power of attorney, I would be a party to take that man to the polling office and have his vote recorded, specially when I knew that it would not be of the slighest use either to my brother or to ony other candidates.

Mr. Baptista said that he had one or two questions to put to Mr. Ebrahim.

To Mr. Baptista : The eight successful candidates were working in combination and the order of being elected amongst them, was previously determined in order to secure absolute certainty with regard to the first six seats.

Mr. Baptista : What place was determined to be given to Dr. Viegas ?—The fourth place, as far as I remember.

Mr. Smetham : Before the election several meetings of the eight candidates were held at your bungalow ?

Mr. Ebrahim : There was only one meeting held at my bungalow and that was on the evening previous to the election day. On the day previous to the election all the eight candidates were at my bungalow off and on. I also attended some meetings held at Mr. Carrimbhoy Ibrahim's house previous to the election, where all the candidates were present.

Mr. Smetham : And at one of those meetings you offered a seat to Mr. Karamali, the petitioner ?—It was not quite offered, Dostmahomed who brought about the combination of the candidates was sent to ascertain whether the petitioner would take the eighth place and join the combination.

Mr. Smetham : And you better your offer in the evening by offering him the seventh place ?—No. On the contrary between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening Dostmahomed came and said that the petitioner was willing to take the eighth place.

Mr. Smetham : Then why did you not give him that place ?—Because it was too late ; it was then impossible to get the eight candidates together and persuade one of them to stand from the justices. All the candidates were not at my house at 9 o'clock that night. When I left for Bandora between 8 and 9 o'clock, there were two candidates in my house. Their signatures were not taken to an agreement to hamper the petitioner as much as possible.

Mr. Smetham : Was there no agreement in writing with regard to the petitioner ?—As far as I know, there was absolutely no such agreement. However, there was an agreement between the eight candidates, a draft letter was written and signed by the eight candidates.

Mr. Smetham : Where is that agreement ? It is an interesting document.

Mr. Ebrahim : It is with Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz. It was to the effect that "each of the eight candidates bind himself to work honestly and faithfully together." There was nothing more than that in it.

Mr. Smetham : It was agreed that each voter should give one vote to each of the eight candidates ?—Yes. The voting papers were, as far as I know, filled up by the agents or clerks of the eight candidates.

Mr. Smetham : You were directing the agents all the day ?—No.

Mr. Smetham : You were taking an active part ?—Yes.

Mr. Smetham : And you personally frequently applied for the state of the poll during the day ?—I think, I asked for the state of the poll once only, but the polling officer refused to give any information regarding it. The polling officer, however, kept them informed as to the number of the voting papers received for each candidate at different hours.

Mr. Aun Ali, on behalf of his client, examined three witnesses. The counsel then applied for an adjournment to enable his client to engage a senior counsel to argue the case.

Mr. Baptista made a similar application, which was refused by the Court.

Mr. Aun Ali, in addressing the Court, said that it was impossible for his client to disprove the evidence brought by the petitioner, as most of his witnesses were Mahomedans. This hampered the defence considerably. There was absolutely no evidence to connect his client or even his agents with the personations. In consequence of the combination votes were collected and recorded by the agents. Mr. Vandekar had 175 plump votes from Marathas, Dakhanis and other Hindus, which in consequense of the combination were distributed amongst all the candidates. It would have been fair, if the remaining six candidates had been made co-defendants in the matter. This would have thrown light on the genuineness of the votes recorded. Mr. Vandekar was innocent of any malpractice or misconduct. The fact was that the two only non-Mahomedan candidates were made scape-goats by the others and placed in such an awkward position as to render them incapable of making any effective defence. The counsel trusted that the Court would under the powers vested in it by the Municipal Act declare Mr. Vandekar duly elected. Baptista, on behalf of Dr. Viegas, said that as the petitioner had not questioned the validity of the election, the Court could not set aside the election of his client. The petitioner had questioned the qualifications of Dr. Viegas to be elected as a councillor, on the ground of personations, &c., but even if every word of those allegation were true, they did not constitute grounds for disqualifications. Those disqualifications were enumerated in the Municipal Act and none of them cover the grounds mentioned in the petition. Even, if the court thought, that though there was not a word in the petition questioning the validity of Dr. Viegas' election, it would consider that point, Dr. Viegas could not be displaced, Dr. Viegas was amongst the eight duly elected candidate and therefore his election was valid. The Court could set aside the election, only, in case it was not valid, which was not the case.

Mr. Crawford said that Mr. Smetham had remarked in his opening speech that the Municipal election roll was scandalous and the manner in which voting papers had been issued was reckless. But Mr. Smetham did not know the difficulty experienced by the Municipal officers in issuing voting papers. They had ample evidence of the lamentable way in which the elections had been carried out and there were many admissons of personations. There had been disgraceful conduct in the last elections, but he could not say who was responsible for it. He thought that greater care should be taken by candidates in selecting their agents. The Municipal officers could not insist under the Act on obtaining the signatures of the applicants, nor could they exercise any control which they were not authorised to enforce. There was an absolute want of scrutinies on the part of the agents and the sooner the voters were disfranchised, the better it would be for them. In former years the practice was that candidates could go to the Municipal office and obtain as many voting papers as they liked. This year the Commissioner had issued them to those voters who called for them at the Muncipal offices. This was meant as a precautionary measure against personation and other illegalities. As far as he could see, there was no personation in Mr. Vandekar's votes.

His Honour : He has become a bankrupt by joining the combination.

Mr. Smetham said that whatever remarks he had made in opening the case, he had proved by evidence—by evidence of a far more important character than he had first supposed they would be able to bring forward. The inquiry had revealed one thing : it was that personation had been resorted to on a large scale in the election. The election could have been rendered easy by issuing the voting papers according to the ward rolls. The frauds were rendered possible by the way in which the papers had been distributed. Were a proper check kept persons wishing to obtain voting papers could not have obtained them from the Municipal office in the wholesale way they did. His Honour had suggested the taking of signatures of voters as one of the precautions against fraud, but he (Mr. Smetham) would go further and suggest that those who paid the municipal taxes and were entitled to vote should be asked to produce their bills before they obtained the voting forms. If such precautions were taken personations would be prevented to a much greater extent than now. As he had already proved by evidence the ward roll was exceedingly faulty. There was no possible defence to that. The Municipal Commissioner was not the only person, who had to do with the preparation of the roll, but he had a highly paid staff under him and several ward clerks besides. There were also municipal bill collectors, who went all over the town and who knew the tax payers and voters and with cross assistance the Commissioner could have eliminated from the roll the names of those who were dead. Mr. Smetham in conclusion remarked that his client had set this inquiry a foot at a great sacrifice of time and money and had moreover, experienced considerable trouble in inducing witnesses to come to court. As regards the costs, the losing party should bear them. It was not possible to hold this inquiry without making the Commissioner a party to the suit.

The Judge said that he would deliver judgment on Thursday next.

NOTES FROM HONGKONG.

IN common with the rest of her vast and extensive dominions in every quarter of the globe, writes a correspondent, Hongkong is involved in the deepest gloom and mourning for the death of the Queen-Empress. Saturday, February 2, was a unique day in the history of this rising and thriving colony. Every office, bank, store, place of business, even the market and wheel and chair traffic in the place were closed voluntarily and as if by common consent. The town looked like a veritable place of mourning. Every section of our cosmopolitan community, Europeans, Jews, Parsees, Indians and Chinese, vied with each other in testifying to their intense and sincere grief for the demise of a much beloved and esteemed monarch, worthy in every sense of the word. The foot of her Statue in Connaught Road was filled to over-crowding by floral wreaths of every design and shape. As a matter of course, the small Parsee community has taken a prominent part in testifying to their sense of grief, love, and loyalty. Their offering of floral wreaths was much admired for style, design and impressiveness. The Jasan ceremony held in our Fire Temple in Gloucester Street in the afternoon of the day of the Funeral was the largest, most real and sympathetic of its kind amongst the Parsee community. I have never in my experience seen a more crowded gathering. Great credit is due to our popular President, Mr. H. N. Mody, and Mr. H. M. Mehta for the thoughtful and masterly manner in which the slightest detail of this arduous work was carried out. I may mention that these two gentlemen were the only Justices of the Peace invited by His Excellency the Governor to attend together with five more English Justices whose names appeared in the Proclamation of His Majesty, King Edward VII. I send you a copy of the Gujerati prayer said at the Jasan ceremony, with its English translation. The latter it is said, so much pleased the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, that he asked Mr. Mody to be furnished with eighteen more copies, which were, of course, sent to him.

The following is the prayer :—

"Blessed be the name of Holy Ahura-Mazada,—Hear the voice of our prayer, O Ahura-Mazada, Holy, Heavenly, Pure ; Be gracious unto us Thy Mazdayacnian servants ; and satisfy us with Thy mercy : Vouchsafe to us Merciful Creator that our late blessed Gracious Sovereign Queen-Empress Victoria be partaker of everlasting glory in thy kingdom of Heaven. She, the fravashi of the pure, put her trust in Thee ; she was led into righteousness and justice by the multitude of Thy divine mercy and grace, and, set on the throne that ever judged rightly, ministered to the well-being peace, and prosperity of the various nationalities put by Thy divine wisdom under her care these three score years and three, and ministered to the edifying of her earthly kingdom for ever-increasing strength and durability to the everlasting glory of Thy heavenly and highest place. Therefore, O good Ahura-Mazada, be favourable to her, receive her to the glory of eternal life in Thy imperishable Kingdom of purity, and let her rest under the shadow of Thy throne in heavenly calm from her labours in the number of Thy elect Amshaspands. We, Thy humble unworthly servants of the Zarathustrian faith, give Thee, Father of all mercies, most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us and to all her other subjects during her glorious sovereignty on this earth, and we beseech Thee to give Thy ear to our prayer for her blessedness which goeth from our unfeigned lips and from the fulness of our hearts.

Up to the end of January our weather was very mild, the thermometer seldom ranging below 60°. From the 1st of the present month severe cold has set in, and I am at present writing you with the thermometer showing 40°, in town and 30° to 31° at the Peak (1,300 feet above sea level.)

Stocks and shares of almost all descriptions are going up, and there is a sign of growing prosperity in the place which appear to be greatly developed after the China New Year. Food articls and rates are gone up to famine prices and speculation in land and property is in full swing. Building operations, are going on in a very gigantic scale and aronitects, engineers, contractors, and builders are driving a thriving trade. Wealthy and well-to-do Chinese are flocking into the place from the mainland for safety and security and there is still a great and glorious future for our thriving colony. People have amassed a large fortune in land speculation. Amongst them two or three Parsees and the no-bodies of yesterday have become every-bodies of to-day.

I regret, however, I cannot give you a cheerful account of the Parsee merchants and traders here and elsewhere in China. They are losing ground steadily before the activity and enterprise of the Kojas and Borahs. The business of these people has developed to such an extensive scale that their managers out here manage to amass a fortune (exclusive of their salary) which will make them independent of their employers for life.

Our Races come off this year on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. Owing to the Boxer trouble in Northern China the usual supply of China "Griffins" could not be had this season and we have had to indent on Australia for a supply. This season's insetting, therefore, promises to be very interesting, as some large amount of money will be lost and won on these Waers. The Parsees have a powerful stable of their own, the Buxey stable. It is owned and provided for entirely at the expense of Mr. A. N. Mody, who has been going in for this sport for the last 15 years and is a member of our Jockey Club. Even the "Parsee cup" run for at the races every year is paid for solely by him.

AMONG the railways to be included in the new three-years' programme of construction is the line from Allahabad to Fyzabad.

The whole initial cost of raising the five new regiments of native infantry in India will be borne by the Imperial Government.

It is now practically settled that the strength of the Field Artillery in India will be largely increased, in order to make the number of guns per 1,000 troops more in accord with the principles of modern warfare.

AN OLD HISTORY OF INDIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A third showed to the second wife of a wife-murderer the buried dead body of the first wife as a warning ; and so forth. An elephant hunt on the Kheddah system is well described. The horn of the rhinoceros is used as a drinking-cup by Kings because "it sweats at the approach of any poison whatsoever." The wild horse is the unicorn : poisonous liquor put into its horn becomes innocuous. The leopard often crosses with the lioness, and the tiger with the dog. The dragon is a terrible creature. Stratho says "the painting them with wings is contrary to truth :" but our author agrees with other writers who say there are many with wings. The dragon drops upon an elephant from a tree, tears him inside out, and perishes beneath his victim's weight. There is an ant the size of a fox which "discovers the golden mines." The existence of the legendary dolphin is believed in notwithstanding the denials of modern naturalists. It is fond of music, shows gratitude and attachment and has been known to carry to and from school across an arm of the sea a youth in whom he was interested. The eagle renews his youth once in ten years. His feathers becoming heavy, he cannot fly easily, so he makes an effort and "approaches nearer the sun than usual ; and after being excessively heated, he plunges immediately in the sea. His feathers fall off and others grow again which restore him to his primitive strength." The legends regarding the phœnix are ridiculed, but the writer goes on to say that he has no difficulty in believing in the existence of an Indian bird which "lives in the midst of flames without the least hurt," and he adds that the Indians make "cloaths" of its feathers and in order to cleanse them throw them into the fire.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, under date February 25, says :—A case of matricide was disposed of by Mr. S. L. Batchelor, the Sessions Judge, with the aid of a jury, the other day. The facts of the case, as disclosed by the witnesses for the prosecution, are these : That on September 20, the accused Dehalji Dessbhai of the village of Charuki, in the taluka of Dhandhuka saw his mother, named Nathuba, aged 60, sleeping on a cot in the verandah of his house. He suddenly took up an axe that was lying near and began to smash her with it. His brother's wife Valuba, on seeing this, ran out to call assistance. Two persons came upon the spot and arrested the accused and handed him over to the police. They also secured the axe and the scythe which were used by accused while killing the old woman. The accused confessed his crime before the Third Class and also before the Committing Magistrates of Dhandhuka. In both these confessions the accused stated that his mother did not give him proper food, nor did she defray the expenses of his marriage. He killed her with the axe and the scythe, which were before the Court. The witnesses for the prosecution, some of whom were relatives of the accused, stated before the Court, that the accused was of unsound mind that he was wandering about the village and was not doing any particular work ; that he would give irrational answers to the questions put to him ; and that he would, often times, sit alone and mutter curses and abuses. The Police-Surgeon deposed, that the accused was under his observation for more than two months and he found him to be of sound mind. That the accused was of weak intellect only, was the medical opinion before the Court. After a brief summing up of the whole case by the Judge, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused, and the Court sentenced him to transportation for life.

All conjectures have been removed by the notification in the last "Government Gazette," that Mr. M. L. Gibb will take charge of the Dharwar Collectorate on his arrival from England. Mr. Doderet does not come here as Collector, as was thought by many people here, but goes to Khandeish from Dharwar. Mr. Evans Maconochie, who is engaged in the Gujerat Revenue cases will, more probably, come here as Collector.

The total number of deaths registered in the city during the week ending 21st February was 213. Out these 163 deaths were attributed to fever, 19 to starvation and 13 to the respiratory diseases. Thirty-five births were recorded during the same week. Thus the total number of deaths brings an average of 30 per day.

THE OBSTRUCTORS OF NAVAL REFORM.

DISCUSSING Naval Reform, "Engineering" says: What the public—or the small part of the public which troubles itself about such dry details—would like to know is : Who are the obstructives ? The naval officer stand exonerated; there are the political chiefs, the clerical staff, and the professional officials. The latter are out of the question, as they have little executive authority or influence. Even if they had much, they are far too busy with their own absorbing duties to meddle with things about which they are expected to know nothing. We have left, continues our contemporary, the political and the clerical elements. The latter is more powerful in practice than in theory. It is the authority on routine, the expert on procedent ; and these two are the most potent enemies to reform. The whole aim of public office clericalism is to do exactly as was done before. Precedent is its sheet-anchor ; innovation a shoal and quicksand. When the ever-changing kaleidoscope of politics bring a new First Lord, a new Civil Lord, or a new Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, and thrusts on him complex duties of which he knows nothing, he leans on the permanent officials for guidance, and they guide him always along well-beaten tracks. Such a course is largely inevitable at the beginning of a change ; it is truly the fault of the system. A man cannot initiate reforms, however full of zeal he may be, until he learns the detail of what he would reform. Unfortunately—and here, again, says "Engineering," the defect is due to a system—politicians are naturally timid—that is, timid of change. They know that no long-standing defect can be remedied, no abuse abolished, without destroying some vested interest and raising a storm of opposition. One official deprived of a sinecure, one office docked of emolument or dignity, will raise an outcry loud enough to drown the approbation of a hundred people who may legitimately benefit by the change. Probably few First Lords go fresh to the Admiralty without an honest determination to do something towards leaving the administration better than they found it. But events are too strong for them ; at first they do not know which way to begin, their aspirations are strangled by precedent, custom dogs their steps, the indifference of others cools their generous ardour ; until immersed in the tangle of red tape they settle down to the routine of the department, and devote their skill to evading the attacks of not lways disinterested questioners in the House.

THE traffic returns of the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 16th February show a decrease of over 9 lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company have selected Kharagpur Junction, near Midnapur, as the place where locomotive and carriage works are to be established.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE.

Final General Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the season 1900-1901 :—

The particulars given below supplement and complete the information contained in the second general memorandum issued on the 22nd December last.

The reports now received show that the area placed under rice in the three great rice-growing provinces is approximately 50 million acres, a smaller area by about two milion acres than the area sown last year. This is mainly due to unfavourable conditions for the rice crop in Bengal. In Burma the area is substantially larger. The yield is estimated at about 438,229,000 cwt—say about 22,000,000 tons. This is about 3 per centless than last year, and it is also a little less than the average. The yield of the winter rice crop in Bengal left something to be desired.

The provincial reports are summarised below : In Burma the area under rice in the fourteen principal districts is reported to be 6,305,808 acres, which is about 256 000 acres more than the area reaped last year. The surplus available for export is calculated to be 2,120,000 tons cargo rice, equivalent to 35,932,000 cwt cleaned rice.

In Bengal, as stated in the memorandum issued in December, the conditions of the season were not quite favourable to either the autumn rice or the more important winter rice.

In Madras the area placed under rice to the end of January is now reported to be 5,086,000 acres, this being about the same as the averages of five and ten years, and exceeding the area of the corresponding period of last year by 1·4 per cent. The yield of the crop is reported to be almost normal except in the Chingleput and Madura districts, where it is expected to yield 62 and 69 per cent respectively of the normal. For the Presidency the yield is estimated at 85 per cent of the normal. The foregoing figures represent area and yield for the portion of the season for which information is as yet available, and the provincial authorities supplement them with an estimate to the end of the season. This estimate brings the area sown and to be sown to 6,503,000 acres which slightly exceeds the actual area reported last year, and the yield is expected to be 2,423,000 tons of cleaned rice which is about 23 per cent more than that of last year.

The figures below state (in cwt) the quantity of rice, husked and unhusked, exported to foreign countries in recent years :—

	Burma	Bengal	Madras	Bombay and Sind	Total
1895-96 ...	24,634,982	7,961,784	1,595,112	939,908	35,151,786
1896-97 ...	19,378,594	5,066,041	2,582,463	847,339	28,274,337
1897-98 ...	18,170,512	4,970,536	2,79 ,673	814,940	26,746,661
1898-99 ...	25,663,896	8,736,7·1	4,751,616	1,484,963	37,942,286
1899-1900 ...	21,662,304	7,921,226	1,946,228	721,63·	32,271,393
1900-1901 ...	12,078,398	5,884,608	671,313	405,020	18,339,339
(9 months)					

As in 1896-97 and 1897-98 exports in 1899 and 1900 have been restricted by the high level of prices and the diversion of Burma rice to the tracts in India afflicted with scarcity. Much Burma rice is also being regularly consumed now in Bengal.

COTTON.

The final general memorandum on the cotton crop of the season 1900-1901.

This memorandum is supplementary of the third memorandum issued on the 4th of January. It relates to the late cotton crop in Bengal, Bombay and Sind, to the crop as finally reported in Madras the Nizam's Territory, and Burma, and it includes figures received from some States in Rajputana. In Bombay and Madras the crop was sown and grown in conditions which left much to be desired, and the area planted was also smaller than usual in consequence of the desire to extend the cultivation of food-grains after the scarcity. On the whole reports indicated that the area under cotton is approximately a fifth larger than last year, but it is a little smaller than the average. The yield is very much larger than last year when the conditions were disastrously bad in the cotton-growing regions of Western and Central India, but owing to the continuance of unfavourable conditions in Bombay and Madras, it is 8·6 per cent smaller than the average.

The exports to foreign countries during the present year have seriously declined, as a result of the small quantity available from last year's extremely bad crop and of the great increase in price. The exports have been as follows (in cwt)—

April to December	1896	3,302,658
"	1897	2,541,9·2
"	1898	3,557,606
"	1899	2,458,813
"	1900	1,755,008

A material recovery in the trade may now confidently be anticipated.

The high level of prices which has existed for some time is indicated by the following figures representing the price of Broach cotton at Bombay, in rupees per candy of 784 lb :—

	1898	1899	1900
September	137	174	244
October	140	160	213
November	140	198	218
December	151	211	224

The reports from the provinces are summarised below :

In Bengal the season on the whole was fairly favourable for the late cotton crop, except at sowing time. The normal area under late cotton is 84 700 acres, but only 67,500 acres were planted this season ; last season 78,000 acres were planted. The contraction is attributed to seasonal conditions at sowing time. The yield is estimated at 94 per cent of a normal crop by the district officers, but the Agricultural Department thinks that the yield has been under-estimated in some districts, and that the crop is not likely to fall below the normal, that is, 100 per cent. This represents 4,450,000 lb against 3,559,000 lbs reported last year.

In Bombay the area under cotton, 3,880 000 acres, though 2·6 per cent more than last year, is 2·9 per cent below the average of the preceding ten years ; last year the area sown was abnormally low. The decrease from the average is due partly to unseasonable rain at sowing time and partly to the more extended cultivation of food-grains following on the scarcity. The later rains have been insufficient and the crop has suffered more or less from want of moisture in most parts of Gujarat and the Karnatak. Caterpillas have also injured the crop in south Gujarat. The season has been very late and at the date of report the crop was nowhere ready for picking. The yield is estimated at 675,000 bales, which is about 32 per cent below the average. Gujarat (British and Native) contributes 67 per cent to the yield and the Deccan 21 per cent. Nearly 50 per cent of the yield is assigned to Dholera, 17 per cent to Broach and 20 per cent to Khandesh.

In Madras the area sown with cotton in Government villages to the end of January was 1,552,100 cares, which is less than the average by about 4 per cent though slightly larger than the area sown last year. The decline, which is general except in Kurnool and Bellary where there is some increase, is ascribed to the failure of the north-east monsoon in places and to the preference given to the cultivation of food-grain owing to the high prices ruling for them. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair and yield is estimated at 63 per cent of the normal, but in the Deccan districts, where the variety known as Northerns and Westerns is grown, the crop is report ed to be affected by disease and withering for want of rain, and the probable yield there is placed at 38 per cent of the normal. The yield of Salems is estimated at about three-fourths, and that of Tinnevellies and Cocanadas at two-thirds, of the normal. The provincial authorities estimate that the probable savings for the whole season will extend to 1,463 000 acres, which is almost the same as the actual area reported last year, and, the probable yield is estimated at 119,880 bales of 400 lb, which is about 18 per cent more than that of last year and about 40 per cent less than the average.

In the Nizam's Territory the area under cotton is estimated at 1,698,836 acres, being 31·5 per cent. more than the area sown last year. With good rain at the sowing season for early cotton a large area was brought under cultivation, but late cotton did not receive sufficient rain ; and in the Aurangabad division which has the largest cotton area in the territory, the sudden cessation of the winter rains kept the crop back. Hence it is very probable that the actual yield may be less than the present estimate of 88,528 bales.

In Burma the area under cotton in the five principal cotton-growing districts is estimated at 143,158 acres and the yield of clean cotton at 21,077 bales of 400 lb. Heavy rain has greatly injured the crop.

BENGAL OILSEEDS.

The first forecast of the oilseed crops of Bengal, 1900-1901, reads—

Explanatory.—This forecast furnishes preliminary estimates of the area and outturn of the different varieties of oilseeds grown in this Province.

Character of the season.—The rainfall during the monsoon season of 1900 was capricious and irregular. In the Burdwan Presidency, and Orissa Divisions it was exceptionally heavy, while in several districts of North and East Bengal, it was more or less in defect. The fall in September was copious and general, and in the three Divisions named above, it was so heavy as to cause a serious flood. In October, however, the fall was everywhere below the normal, while in November the rains practically ceased all over the Province. The fall in December was also deficient and badly distributed, and the rain in January and February has been somewhat in excess of the requirements of some districts. On the whole, the season has not been a favourable one for the oilseed crops, as they have suffered from an excess of rain in many tracts, while in others they have suffered from drought.

Area sown.—The normal area under the different kinds of oilseeds in these Provinces is returned by the local authorities as 4,014,700 acres, out of which only 3,645,000 acres have been brought under cultivation this year.

The difference is to a great extent to be accounted for by a reduction of area in the district

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. John Pollard, a bell-ringer at the Burnley parish church, Lancashire, has had a most remarkable experience in regard to the reign of the late Queen. Born in the same year as Her Majesty, he rang at her accession to the throne, on her Coronation Day, and, since then, has never failed to take his accustomed place in the belfry on the occasion of her birthday celebrations, making his experience perhaps a record one by his taking a part in the ringing of a muffled peal on the receipt of the news of Her Majesty's death. In addition, the veteran ringer was at his post at the Queen's Jubilee, and again at the Diamond Jubilee. Then he also rang on every Christmas Eve, and has helped to "ring out the old" and "ring in the new" during the whole of the time Queen Victoria sat on the throne with but one exception, and that was owing to a severe illness. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Mr. Pollard is still very hale and hearty, and, with the exception of a little deafness, retains all his faculties unimpaired.

Baron "Willy" von Rothschild, who died in Frankfort-on-the-Maine last week, was a near kinsman of Lord Rothschild, and the sole head of the great banking house in Frankfort from which the other houses in London, Paris, and Vienna sprang. He was, perhaps, the most typical Rothschild of them all, in the utter simplicity of his life and his extraordinary devotion to work. When his brother, Baron Meyer Carl, died, in 1886, Baron "Willy" became sole head in Frankfort, and attended to every detail, great and small, of his mighty house. He himself signed every letter and document, and opened all his correspondence. Power of procuration was only given in the firm a few years ago to facilitate the despatch of business, and even then was only made use of during the Baron's rare absences from Frankfort.

Many stories are told of the late Baron's touching orthodoxy in religious matters. The business was always closed on Saturday, no matter what sacrifices it might entail, and he invariably attended morning service in the synagogue built by his uncle in the grounds of their house in the Bockenheimer Landstrasse. Service was at six in the summer mornings and seven in the winter, and on Sabbaths and holy days the Baron always walked, riding being forbidden on these days to the strict Jew. More striking still was his absolute adherence to the beautiful Jewish precept to give literally a tenth of one's earnings to the poor, so that the disposition of his bounty gave him much hard work. A great deal of his charity was quite anonymous.

At the end of the campaign of the Balkans in 1878 (writes a well-known war-correspondent), the officers of the Russian Guard presented to General Gourko a sword of honour, inscribed with the words: "True steel like this befits such iron will." An iron determination was Gourko's characteristic quality. Reckless himself of danger and suffering, he never spared those whom he commanded, or hesitated to pay freely the price of victory. So little did he reckon the lives of his soldiers, that he once strongly urged that at manœuvres, a certain percentage of ball cartridge should be issued to the troops engaged! The resulting casualties would be few, he argued, and the men would learn to use cover properly, and would receive a training in bearing themselves steadily under a real, though comparatively harmless, hostile fire.

Once, on the rifle range, in order to impress on the recruits in training that the risks of the battlefield were not so terrible as they imagined he actually walked across between the firing points and the targets while section firing was in progress. Another of his experiments led to actual loss of life. He tried to make a cavalry charge at manœuvres more realistic. For this purpose he ordered that the infantry should open out their ranks and that the cavalry, as they closed upon them, should also open out a little and ride through the intervals of the battalion, instead of pulling up within a hundred yards of them and retiring. This pulling up, he said, was the way to give men and horses a habit of not charging home. So the mimic charge was made on the new plan, with the result that some men were killed, and many more badly hurt. Gourko was sternly forbidden to repeat the experiment.

General Dartnell, who has lately been appointed to command the mobile column in the Transvaal, is well known in South Africa. For several years past he has commanded the Natal Mounted Police, without exception, one of the smartest Colonial police corps extant. Though well over sixty years of age, General Dartnell is still as lissom and alert as many a man forty years his junior. He served in the Indian Mutiny in the Enniskillen Fusiliers, and still bears the mark of his experiences in a shattered finger.

This finger has played an important part in many painful interviews which members of the N.M.P. have been compelled to undergo with their commanding officer, when the culprits could generally tell by the manner in which the colonel (as he then was), pointed the injured member at them whether they were in for a severe punishment or only a harmless wigging. General Dartnell always had the welfare of his men at heart—in fact the corps had many points in common with old-time regiments, in which whilst strict discipline was maintained on duty, off duty every member of it, from the colonel to the latest recruit, mixed together with a certain amity unknown in these days of short service.

Almost everyone who is in the slightest degree interested in rowing, has heard the name of Mr. Lehmann, the new editor of the "Daily News." He is probably the greatest living riverside coach During the progress of a practice paddle, an eight generally stops two or three times, while the coach on the bank criticises the last piece of rowing. On one occasion Mr. Lehmann was coaching a particularly backward eight. Nothing he said seemed to improve them. At last he called an easy. Stroke? seven, five, four, three, two, and bow he said, you are fools. A pleased grin overspread the face of six at being omitted from this wholesale condemnation. Mr. Lehmann looked at him deliberately. And, six, he said at length, you are a "confounded fool!"

No one could have been more surprised than Colonel E. Wollaston Knocker, the Registrar of the Cinque Ports, when, forty-eight hours before the first day of the New Year, the postman brought him a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury announcing, with many congratulations, that the Queen had been pleased to make him a knight. It was a thoroughly genuine case of the unexpected, for the distinction was absolutely unsought by the recipient, and although Lady Knocker naturally feels highly flattered at the honour that has been bestowed on her husband, and is conveyed through him to herself, she confides to her intimate friends that she thinks she would rather have remained "plain Mrs. Knocker to the end of her days."

The title is thoroughly well deserved. Sir E. Wollaston Knocker has rendered inestimable service in municipal matters and the volunteer movement in his native town. He has been Town Clerk of Dover for two and thirty years, and is Colonel Commanding the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Buffs. This battalion has risen in strength from 950 to 1,500 during the past year. Of these the Colonel has despatched five officers and 100 men to South Africa, where they did good service; about fifty of them are still out there. He was made a C. B. for his untiring efforts in regard to the volunteer movement at Dover. And now this honour of knighthood, although bestowed, nominally, for the Cinque Ports, is no doubt also a reward for his exertions in the volunteer corps.

Miss Vesta Victoria, who, the other day, made her first appearance at the Theatre Royal which stands at the corner of Bell Yard and the junction of the Strand with Fleet Street, is a young lady who has made considerable progress in the profession to which she was born. Gifted with a pretty face, wonderful hair, and a soft, sweet voice that is almost Irish in its coing simplicity and curious intonation, she was a favourite is the halls long before a certain song raised her to a more money-making notoriety. Cradled in the variety business, she is the daughter of Mr. Joe Lawrence, an old-time performer, who is still hale and hearty, despite the fact that he was a favourite of the days that are gone, and that he earned his popularity by standing on his head, for it was as "The Upside-Down Comedian" that Joe Lawrence climbed the tree of success. In that position he could sing a song and play almost any instrument under the sun—any portable instrument, that is which he could manipulate with his hands whilst poising on his head.

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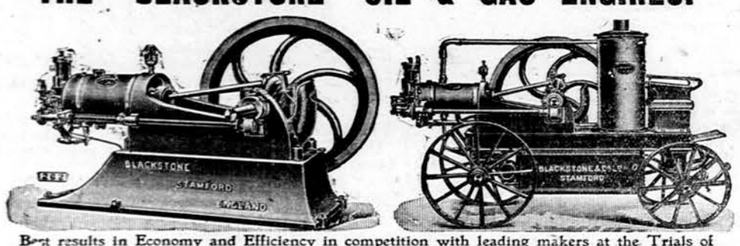

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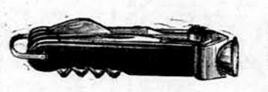
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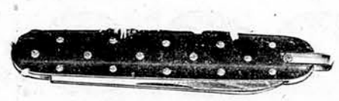
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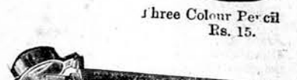
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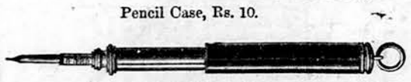
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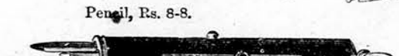
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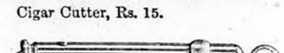
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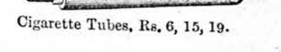
Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12

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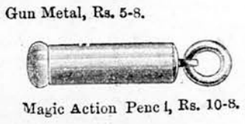
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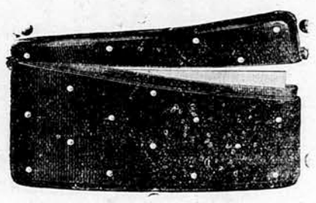
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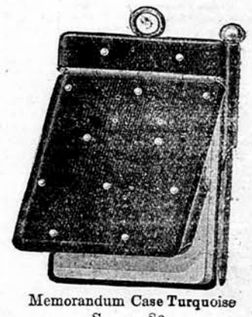
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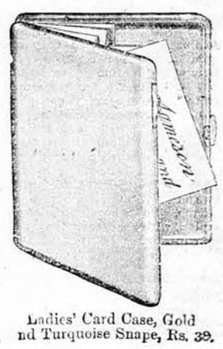
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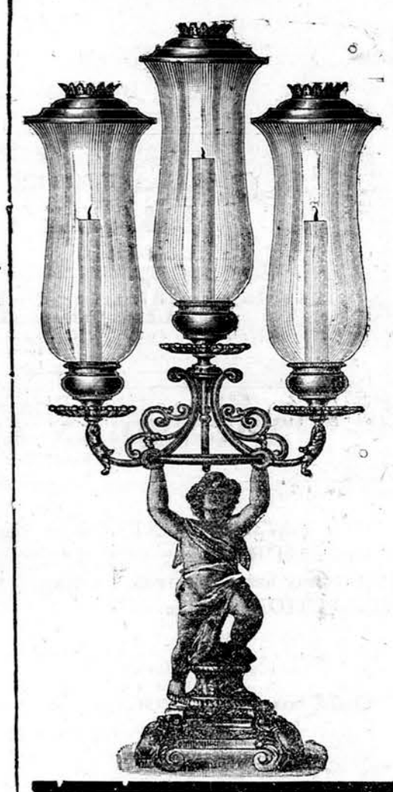

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